BSA
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—B. G. HORNIMAN.

VOL. XIV NO. 36 BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.

Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve Funds	F43,196,861	£3,599,738

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.

HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA

BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Medan	Djocja	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.

BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN:—Kobe.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

E. F. HOOGENSTEYN, Mng. Agent.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS, PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
13 Feb.	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	CHINA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 ,,	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 ,,	CHINA † ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £56,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive.

The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
22nd Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
25th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
12th Feb,	MASULA* ..	China & Japan.
19th ,,	JAYPORE* ..	China & Japan.
25th ,,	MURISTAN* ..	China & Japan.
24th ,,	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
7th ,,	ALIPORE* ..	China & Japan.
22nd ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	China & Japan.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
11th ,,	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
12th Feb.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
13th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
15th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
17th ,,	KHANDALLA ..	East & S. Africa.
17th ,,	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karach and P. Gulf ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS:— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 20418.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Tamba Maru ..	J. Fujisawa	5845	29 Jan	10 Feb.
xMurorau Maru ..	Z. Hirai	5374	12 Feb	16 ,,
xHakata Maru ..	G. Matsushita	5970	16 ,,	20 ,,
xSingapore Maru ..	....	5859	21 ,,	7 Mar.
*Wakasa Maru	K. Teramoto	6070	28 ,,	14 ,,
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba ..	5976	7 March	21 ,,
xPenang Maru ..	K. Torii	5214	21 ,,	25 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	M. Shigyo	6785	22 ,,	5 April

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore —	300	200	140	100
Hongkong —	475	320	215	145
Shanghai —	530	354	240	160
Kobe —	660	400	265	178

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20279. Telegrams: "YUSEN"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG. AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
*Borneo Maru ..	T. Motoshige	5,864	29 Jan.	31 Jan.
Sunheath.	C. W. Puzey.	6,500	27 ,,	19 Feb.
Portsaid Maru ..	R. Omatsu	5,859	27 ,,	25 ,,
Hamburg Maru ..	K. Orihara	5,220	9 Feb.	22 ,,
* Sumatra Maru ..	I. Kawasaki	5,863	23 ,,	25 ,,
Heimei Maru ..	....	4,364	25 ,,	10 Mar.
Altai Maru.	Y. Saito	7,772	27 ,,	9 ,,

* Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "OSHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER 25 YEARS

YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1500 IN CASH Rs. 1500 FULLY PAID-UP Rs. 3000 PAYABLE AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG. YOU ARE NO LOSER

GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY TO TELL YOU HOW IS IT

For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort. Bombay
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22597.

INSURANCE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Escof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

ARE YOU INTERESTED?

IN

Provision for Old Age or Against Premature Death

THE ONLY WAY

A LIFE POLICY

WITH

The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Incorporated in S. S.

50-52, Church Gate Street, : : : : BOMBAY.

FUNDS INVESTED IN INDIA.

AGENTS WANTED.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M.A., F.C.S.

PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
A R2643

STUDENTS, who called at STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road, to learn Typewriting FREE are requested to see INSTRUCTOR once again.
A R2657

WANTED—DOCTOR to purchase established running Dispensary in growing locality or work as partner. Best opportunity for one intending starting Private Practice. Apply Box No. 1240, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2674

WELL-ESTABLISHED British Insurance Office has a number of vacancies for MARINE UNDERWRITING AGENTS in Bombay. Applicants should send full details including usual business and Banking references to Box No. 1239, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23035

IMMEDIATELY WANTED—Experienced MANAGER with thorough knowledge of market, commanding good influence on clients for stationery, lamp and glassware, hardware, perfumery, etc., also shorthand typist. Apply Box No. 1241, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2675

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE POSITION with Independent State, or big Zemindar. Eight years' experience of Estate Management with English Company in India. Intimate knowledge of Law, Land Settlement and Accounts. Can speak Urdu and Bengalee fluently. Proficient in all out-door sports, especially riding and shooting. English public school education, good family and position, highest references. Box No. 1151, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2387

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—To HINDUS only—FLATS (of seven rooms each) in Laxmikant and Seetakant Mansions, Hughes Road, Choupaty, Electric fans fitted. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Anand-Kanan, Choupaty Road.
C R2664

TO LET—A BUNGALOW at New Marine Lines, Ground floor and 2 upper floors, all accommodation either as whole or each flat separately. Apply Box No. 1232, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2648

TO LET—ROOMS and SHOPS in Oomakant Mansion, Dabholkar Wada, Kalbadevi Road. Rents between Rs. 21 and Rs. 48 including electric lights. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Anand-Kanan, Choupaty Road.
C R2676

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—Excellent Teak wood panelled PARTITIONING with glazed upper half 43 feet by 12 feet high. Prepared to sacrifice for quick sale. Apply sharp Box No. 1231, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T25011

FINANCIAL.

LOANS—Available on Jewellery, Gold, at 6 per cent per annum. Repayable in one year. Commission 2 per cent. Box No. 1236, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2662

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

B. NIGAM—EXPLOITERS and SALESMEN.—Have decided to run their SPRING SALES Programme so as to visit all the important Hill Stations of India and Native States as well touching sea coasts, Karachi and Rangoon as start and back to Bombay. Direct Importers and Merchants, who desire their goods to be exploited and sold, of course on handsome discount, are requested to communicate as above at Rahim Building, Parel, Bombay.
T R2649

NAV-JIVAN (Registered), glory of Ayurvedic Medicines, best tonic, sure cure for sexual weakness and other diseases of genito-urinary organs. Once tried always used. Price per phial Rs. 2/4 Agents Wanted. RAJVAIDYA G. SHIV LAL, Ayurved Martand, Rawalpindi.
T R2608

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS, fresh and dry of Special Quality, are alway supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, QUETTA.
R1327

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr R. R. GUPTA, B. M. D., Principal, Meerut.
R2313

PROFESSION.

INSANITY treated up-country by qualified medical man—latest scientific methods—cure guaranteed on examination of patients. Apply Box No. 1242, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R2678

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT and BOARD of TRADE EXAMINATIONS—Tuition for these examinations given by British Experts, at moderate cost to candidates eligible therefor, no matter where they reside. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P 24391

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy, Price Rs. 2, postage Ax " extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Meadows St. Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

:o:

NOTICE TO TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

THE Gowalia Tank Tramway Extension from the present Grant Road Terminus to the N. M. Petit Statue will be opened to traffic on Thursday, 11th February, 1926. Fares will be charged as follows:—

Between N. M. Petit Statue and Grant Road Terminus. } HALF ANNA.

From any point on this extension to any other Station on the Tramway System. } ONE and a HALF ANNAS.

C. N. MOBERLY,
M. Inst. C. E.
General Manager.

February 10th, 1926.
C. 25037.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

EXHIBITION OF MURAL PAINTINGS

ARTS AND CRAFTS, POTTERY, MODELLING, ARCHITECTURE, at the Sir J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, Bombay. Open to the Public on the 11th, 12th and 13th February. From 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
ADMISSION FREE.
C25024

NOTICE

I, ARTHUR FREDERICK COOKE of Naju Mansions, Colaba, give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts incurred by or credit given to my wife MAY BEATRICE LOUISA COOKE, she having left my protection on the 6th January, 1926.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1926.
A. F. COOKE,
C25036

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 139, Medows Street, Fort, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 13th February, 1926 to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts made upto 31st December, 1924.
2. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. D. N. Bahadurji, K. F. Nariman, Huseinbhoy A. Lalji, V. A. Desai, S. D. Bhedwar, N. H. Belgamwalla and S. P. Kapadia, as Directors of the Company.
3. To appoint Directors in place of Messrs. V. D. Govindji and V. A. Desai who retire under Articles 105 and 106 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the year 1925 at a remuneration to be fixed by the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th February to 20th February, 1926 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
N. H. BELGAMWALLA,
Managing-Director
Bombay, 22nd January, 1926.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE LUXMI FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act 1913 that a General Meeting of the members of the abovenamed Company will be held at E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay on MONDAY, the 15th day of March, 1926, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of having an account laid before the Company showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator, and for the purpose of passing an extraordinary resolution disposing of the books, accounts and documents of the Company and the liquidator.

Dated the 6th day of February, 1926.
ALBERT RAYMOND,
R2668 Liquidator.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following articles for the year 1926-27. Separate tenders should be sent for each of the following so as to reach the undersigned on or before 15th February, 1926.

2. The tenders should be addressed to "The Chief Divisional Officer, Kotagiri Samasthanam, Camp Tuni" and superscribed which tender it contains, i.e. "Tender for the supply of ..... for 26-27."

3. Each tender should accompany an earnest money deposit of Rs. 200. The earnest money deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them.

4. The successful tenderer should execute an agreement on twelve annas stamp paper in the form supplied to him by the undersigned within a fortnight from the date of communication of the acceptance of the tender. Failing this, the earnest money will be forfeited to the Samasthanam, his tender cancelled and the contract resold at the risk of the defaulter.

5. The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reasons.

Tender for the supply of:—

		Approximate quantity required.
1.	Printing and writing paper of all weights and sizes.	15600 lbs.
2.	Double boiled linseed oil and wood oil	2000 gals.
3.	Washington lights of 3000 candle power with pump and all accessories complete.	40 gals.
4.	Office stationery including typewriting and drawing materials.	
5.	Bell mark powder colours.	6000 lbs.
6.	Teakwood of all description and sizes.	4000 cft.

Office of the Chief Dl. Officer,
Kotagiri Samasthanam, Kotagiri,
Dated, 29th January, 1926.
(Sd.) S. GANAPATHI,
For Chief Divisional Officer.
C25017

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of the Electric Control Office, and Foreman's Quarters between Bellasis Bridge and Mahalaxmi Station and the building of the lavatories and latrines attached to the same.

Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer Construction, up to 2 p.m. of the 21st February, 1926, and must be accompanied by a receipt showing that the sum of Rs. 7,000 has been lodged with the Railway Company's Treasurer as earnest money.

Tender forms, specifications and plans can be obtained from the Superintending Engineer, Construction's Office, 1st floor, Taj Building, Hornby Road.

(Sd.) J. E. JACKSON,
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Bombay, 1926.
C25019

NOTICE TO AUCTIONEERS.

TENDERS for the services of an Auctioneer, to sell Ordnance Stores, etc. by Public Auction at the Ordnance Depot, Bombay, from 1.4.26 to 31.3.27, are invited, and will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Bombay, up to 12 noon (S. T.) on 26-2-26.

Conditions and tender forms can be obtained free by tenderers on application at the Ordnance Depot, (behind Town Hall) between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on all the working days except Saturdays. Applications from recognised Auctioneers only will be entertained.

The approved Tenderer will be required to lodge a security deposit of Rs. 5,000 (Five thousand).

J. BOUGHTFLOWER,
Major,
Ordnance Officer, Bombay.
Ordnance Depot,
8th February, 1926. C25026

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3732 of 1925.

TH. RAGHAVJI GOVINDJI, a firm, carrying on business as Merchants at Mooji Jetha Market, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

AWAJI MAHOMED AHMED ESSAK, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, till lately residing at Carnac Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant claiming a sum of Rs. 3,138/7/- being the balance of amount due to the Plaintiffs regarding purchase of piecegoods with interest and costs. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on 9th March, 1926, at quarter past eleven o'clock, Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1926.
CHITNIS, KANGA & MAZAGONWALLA,
C25038 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE COURT OF B. BARNES, Esquire

CIVIL JUDGE, INDORE RESIDENCY C.I
CIVIL SUIT NO. 21 OF 1925.

(1) SANKALCHAND, (2) NATWARLAL, owners of the shop of Chhotelal Sankalchand, Gujrati, residents of Indore Residency. Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1) MOTILAL, aged nearly 34 years, (2) CHHOTELAL, aged 32 years, and (3) MOHANLAL, aged 30 years, sons of Bhagwandass, owners of the shop of Bhagwandass Molji Bhai, residents of Dabohi, District Baroda State. ..... Defendants.

CLAIM:—Rs. 1,557-15-0.

WHEREAS it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the whereabouts of the defendants in the above case have not been traced by the plaintiffs, in spite of taking all the necessary steps for the purpose, it is therefore hereby notified that the above case will be heard on the 5th day of March, 1926, at 2 p.m., exparte, unless the defendants attend and defendant the case on the fixed date and time.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 27th day of January, 1926.
B. BARNES,
Civil Judge,
Indore Residency, C. I.
MD. SHAFIULLAH,
Clerk of the Court.
C25044

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JETHMAL RANCHHODDAS, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Bachelor, a Clerk, lately residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

Bai MOTIBAI, widow of Narandas Damji, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 5th day of February, 1926.
Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
C25042 Petitioners' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
29, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NOWROJI HILL ESTATE, DONGRI STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Gulamhussein Virji and Abdulla Fazal Ludha the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Fazal Ludha Bhimji, deceased and in the exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of December, 1924, and made between the said mortgagors of the first part and the said Abdulla Fazal Ludha in his personal capacity of the second part and the mortgagees of the third part, Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by public auction the undermentioned property on THURSDAY, the 18th day of February 1926 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the leasehold tenure situate on and being plot No. 26 of the Nowroji Hill Estate of the Trustees of the Improvement Trust of the City of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 513 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 11/1721, Mandvi Division with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 3640, Street Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5, 561 and 67 and bounded on or towards the East by land of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay laid out as a passage on or towards the West by Dongri Street on or towards the North by Road forty feet in width and on or towards the South by Plot No. 25 of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagees at their offices at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th February, 1926 at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Eau de Cologne, Printed Books, Wrapping and Printing Papers, Motor Tyres, Tubes and Solid Tyres, Photo-papers, Hardware, Alum, Tiles, Cutlery, Provisions, 150 cases Beer, 20 cases Cyders, Vermouth, Stationery, Toys, Cotton Piecegoods, Silk goods, Iron Machinery, Cement, Cupoline Sand, Motor Cycle, Silverware, Motor Tyre Lever, Motor Accessories, Mirrors, Varnish.

145 bottles Chemicals lying at the Powder Works Bunder, Mazagon will be sold at the Sale Warehouse so intending purchaser may inspect the same before the Sale.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BATLIBOI'S
ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE
Offers best training in Accounting, Banking, Company Management and Secretarial Work and Theory and Practice of Commerce.
Best staff, individual attention, fee moderate and payable by instalments.
Send for Prospectus at Yusuf Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bomby.
You are invited to make thorough inquiries before joining.
Enrolments for 1927 Exams. now proceeding

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AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
LAST FEW NIGHTS ! !
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 5-30 P.M.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!
AT 9-30 p.m.
THE ARTISTIC EVENT OF THE SEASON.
A STROK PRESENTS
RUTH ST. DENIS
RUTH ST. DENIS
TED SHAWN
TED SHAWN
AND THE
DENISHAWN DANCERS

Doris Humphrey	Ara Martin
Anne Douglas	Mary Howry
Jeertie Graham	Grace Borrough
Ernestine Day	Pearl Wheeler.
Pauline Lawrence	Charles Weidman.
Edith Jaxee	George Stearns.
Jane Sherman	B. St. Denis

TO-DAY
PROGRAMME NO. 2.
AT 5-30 and 9-30 P.M.
FRIDAY, February 12th at 9-30.
Including
INDIAN SARI DANCE,
INDIAN NAUTCH DANCE.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY.
PROGRAMME NO. 1.
Including
INDIAN SARI DANCE
INDIAN NAUTCH DANCE
SIAMESE DANCE.
PRICES: (including tax).
BOXES: Rs. 34, Sofas Rs. 24, Stalls 7, Dress Circle 5-12, Family Circle 5, Pit Stalls 3-6, and Gallery Rs. 1-2.
Booking at Theatre from 10-30 a.m.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Mohan Theatres, Ltd., present:—
DOROTHY PHILLIPS
DOROTHY PHILLIPS
DOROTHY PHILLIPS
in
SLANDER THE WOMAN
SLANDER THE WOMAN
SLANDER THE WOMAN
A Great National Attraction in 7 Reels.
A DRAMA OF STORM-SWEPT HEARTS AND SNOW-SWEPT PLACES!
Robbed of her good name! Beating back against the pointed fingers of scorn! A Beautiful girl, innocent—but slandered—faces the problem that is woman's burden. A Tempestuous drama of great emotions and great human problems, staged against the grim back-ground of courts of law and the picturesque sweep of the far North Country—a tale of woman's love and woman's vengeance!—and the unexpected!

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Thrilling Comedy Drama.
"ROUGH SHOD"
"ROUGH SHOD"
"ROUGH SHOD"
A Stirring Story packed with Novel and exciting Stunts
AND
HAROLD LLOYD
HAROLD LLOYD
HAROLD LLOYD
In his latest Comedy
"THE FLIRT"
"THE FLIRT"
"THE FLIRT"
Shown for the first Time in Bombay.
Clean Comedy—His best.

BIO-CHEMIC TOOTH-POWDER.
A sure and safe remedy for swollen, spongy, or bleeding gums; loose or decaying teeth; foul odour from mouth and pyorrhoea or pus-discharge from gums.
ROY & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY NO. 2.
Th

AMUSEMENTS

AT THE
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
"THE
SPITFIRE"
Adopted from the famous Novel
"PLASTER SAINTS"
DARING, VIVID
Story of Society and Stage Life
All Star Cast
Including
BETTY BLYTHE
FELIX HYPS THE HYPPO
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
The World's News in Pictures
TIME :— 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

TO-NIGHT AND DURING THIS WEEK
ASOKA PICTURES
HISTORICAL PICTURE
"PRITHVI - - - VALLABHA"
THE LORD OF LOVE AND POWER.
It is stirring tale of the Eternal Struggle between Joy of Life and Joyless Ascetism and the ultimate triumph of Joy over Lifeless Self-suppression.
RATES AND TIME AS USUAL.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.
Coming from Next Saturday.
"JEWEL OF MEWAR"

KARMA AMRAK
European Clairvoyant and Disease Reader, is now in Bombay. 1000 Herbs and medicines in Stock, Special Lessons on Secret Power and silent influence, etc.
QUESTIONS ANSWERED
Two Questions for Rs. 5.
Four ,, ,, Rs. 10.
Hours 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.
Stamped addressed envelope for enquiries.
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
Room No. 250.
BOMBAY.

Baliwalla & Homi
BOMBAY.
472, Hornby Road (Opp. Whiteaway) & 319, Kalbadevi Road.
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MANUFACTURERS OF THE KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPTHALMIC LENSES.
AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

AMUSEMENTS

FAREWELL MATINEE TWO FAREWELL MATINEE
YOUR LAST OPPORTUNITY TO HEAR
"THE ONLY SINGER OF INDIA"
PYARASAHEB'S CONCERT
AND
RENOWNED BENGAL DANCERS'
MISS RAJLAXMI and MISS SARLADEVI'S
DANCE and MUSIC
AT
GAIETY THEATRE,
Opp. Bori Bunder Station, Fort.
ON
MAHASHIVRATRI'S BANK HOLIDAY
THURSDAY, 11th February, Noon at 4 P.M.
AND
SUNDAY, 14th February, Noon at 4 P.M.

On these Occasions an Entire New Programme will be staged, including "Religious Songs," for Mahashivratri Holiday.
MIND—THESE ARE THE ONLY
LAST TWO Concerts of this Season.
PLAN AT THE THEATRE. RATES AS USUAL.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
Feb. 10.
S S Hamburg Maru, Orihara, Kobe.
S S Begum, Peel, Java.
S S Howrah, Weatherby, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.
Feb. 11.
S S Tambu Maru, Fujishawa, Kobe.
S S Goleonda, Downing, Karachi.
S S British Architect, Enwoldson Mahomerah.
S S Pechel Brown, Pierra, Abadan.

LOADING.
Feb. 10.
Steamer Bamora for Busreh.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

WEDNESDAY, February 10.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
2 Ranpura, 9288, London, 13/2, M M and Co.
2 Gambada 3252 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
3 City of London 5714, Liverpool, 11/2, K N and Co.
3 Canara, 3889, K'chi 10/2 M M and Co.
5 Tana 3448 Calcutta 12/2 Grahams Trading & Co.
6 Cireassia 4327 Liverpool 1902. Trading Co.
7 Vigo 3243 V. D. N.F. J F & Co.
9 Masula 4454, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
10 Khandalla 3289 Durban 17/2 M. M. & Co.
11 Overstone 3247 K'chi 13/2 L Edwards.
14 Genova 4207 Genoa 15/2 L Triestino.
16 Golcanda 3203 Karachi 11/2 M. M. & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
8 Cl. Macinnss, 2836, Che, 11/2, J F and Co.
4 Varsova 1957 Basreh 12/2 M. M. & Co.
9 Sunheath 3895 N.F. N.F., Graham Trading Co.
12 & 13 Jalarashmi, 2681, N.F., N.F., S S N Co.
15 Bamora 1878 P. Gulf 17/2 M. M. & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
B Lahore 3143 China N.F. M. M. & Co.
A Jeypore 3269 China, N.F. M M & Co.
C & R Jalataranj 1464 Burma S S N Co.
G Skuld 649 Bankok 12/2 F F
D & E Hamburg Maru 3159 Japan 22/2 C & W. O S Kaisha.
F Begum 3656 N.F. N.F. T M & Co.
G Ahmedi, 1331, P Gulf, N F, S Hassum and Co.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 10.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton waste A S Joomani; 100 bales cotton waste, K Visram & Co. 100 bales hemp, S Fernanand; 501 cwt myrabolums, N Meghjee; 2000 cwt linseed oil cake, N V Velmahomed; 5000 cwt ground nuts oil cake, N V Velmahomed; 100 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co. 590 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co. Ld. 247 cwt dill seed, C Jivanlal & Co. 5000 cwt myrabollums C Jivanlal & Co. 199 cwt gum ghatty, J Mansey, 1000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 240 bales cotton, S. Joharmall, 50 bales cotton wase, M Chandulal & Co. 25 bales wool, M Motilal.

For Glasgow:—2000 cwt linseed oil cake, Moosabhai & Co.

For Marseilles:—18 cwt beef casings, A Mahler & Co. 20 cwt bees wax Tamboli & Co. 51 cwt gum kodaya, Tamboli & Co. 60 bales goat skins, H M Edwards Ld. 1500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co. Ld.

For Valencia:—1700 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros.

For Philadelphia:—148 cases goat skins, Briskey Co.

S S Ranpura for London:—11 cases cow hides, J Govind & Co. 3 cases sheep skins J Govind & Co. 140 bales hemp, A E Tanjee & Co. 19 cwt cardamoms M Mulji; 10 cwt cardamoms R S Tata & Co. 5 bundles woollen carpets, H A N and S A Shiraze & Co. 35 bales cotton rags, B Mahashukhram & Co. 2 bdles woollen carpets, F. Ismailoff, 10 bundles woollen carpets Grindlay & Co. Ld. 4 bundles jackal skins, Grindlay & Co. Ld. 1 bundle woolen rugs, Grindlay & Co. Ld. 40 bales hemp F F Campbell & Co. Ld 80 bales cotton & woolen cuttings M Somji; 7 bales jackal skins, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ld. 7 bales goat skins H Noormahomed and H Eisa; 4 bdles. cotton and woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff; 16 bales lamb skins, Cox & King's Shipping Agency Ld. 12 bales fox skins Grindlay and Co. Ltd. 10 bales Goat skins, T P Velloo Mistry; 25 bales cow hides, H Noormahomed and H Eisa, 8 bales Goat skins, H Noormohamed and H Eisa.

S S City of London for Manchester:—125 bales cotton, The Patel CottonCo. Ld.

S S Skuld for Melbourne:—300 cwt myrabolum, P Mathradas and Co. Ld.

S S Genova for Naples:—660 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co. Ld.

For Constantinople:—62 cwt mendhy powder A El. Eicl.

For Genoa:—110 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co. Ld. 330 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ld.

S S Vigo for Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld. 720 bales cotton, A Khimji & Co.

For Barcelona:—2000 cwt ground nuts, Voikart Bros.

S S Goleonda for Hull:—55 cwt. ground nuts oil cake, N V Velmohomed.

S S Tamba Mara for Hongkong:—50 bales cotton Grey twist, David Sassoon and Co. Ld. 30 cwt fish maws. R Dhanji and Co.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

S. S. Sunheath:—For Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 500 bales cotton, The Japan Trading and Mfg. Ld.

For Osaka:—600 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Sunheath for Nagoya:—1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld. 100 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Jeypore for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld. 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Kobe:—228 bales cotton H Rambhagat and Co.

For Shanghai:—800 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co. Ld.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Homayun Bros. 200 bales cotton, K Visram & Co. 400 bales cotton, The Japan Trading Co. Ld. 1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld. 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Masula for Shanghai:—1000 bars Silver bars, The Yokohama Specie Bank Ld, 1200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld. 6 bdles fox skins, H A M Sawel, 3 bundles fox skins, M A M S Kapur.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 10.

S S Ridderkerk from Rotterdam. Agents E D Sassoon and Co. Ld.:—

From Rotterdam:—22 cases Envelopes, 400 cases milk, 48 cases Jams, Cocoa, chocolate and confectionary 210 cases cheese, 77 cases medicines and chemicals, 15 cases jamps, 145 cases Gin, 94 cases cottons and woollens, 26 cases silk and cotton goods, 150 cases cichory, 15 cases art silk trimming, 594 cases vegetable products, 85 cases schnapps, 50 cases vegetable fat, 52 cases wine, 13 cases art silk weaving 16 cases Essences and essential oil, 20 cases sandal oil, 20 bales cotton wool, 320 bales paper, 337 bales straw boards, 13 cases fittings, 500 casks chlorate of potash, 100 casks Hyposulphate of sodum 160 casks sugar of lead, 20 casks white lead in powder, 90 kegs paint, 23 drums paint, 32 drums chloride of zinc, 100 drums sulphide of sodium, 15 bdles soap, 85 bdles steel tubes, 65 pieces steel tubes, 486 pieces Rails, 568 pieces steel plates, 25 bdles fish plates, 770 bdles sleepers, 666 bags sugar, 60 bags Naxas Emery, 280 bags bolts and nuts, 170 bags Farina, 666 D/bags crystal sugar, 187 D/bags Rivets, 50 D/bags sulphate of Alumina, 87 casks sulphate of Alumina, 150 cases beer, 60 drums beer, 533 plates German spilter, 12 H/plates German spilter, 12 cases motors and accessories, 10 crates motor and accessories 19 cases copper Rail Bom.

For Antwerp:—220 cases window glass, 80 cases bolts, 45 cases colours, 10 casks colours, 104 cases wall tiles, 87 cases nails, 87 cases glass ware, 44 cases playing cards 892 pieces square bar, 200 bdles square bar, 551 bdles steel bars, 22 bdles Galvd. gas Tubes, 25 bdles copper sheets, 13 bdles gas tubes, 1010 pieces steel plates, 1121 pieces steel angles and joists, 259 bdles steel sheets, 2 reels galvd steel wire, 232 bdles steel hoops 5 bdles expanded metal sheets, 15 cases paper, 10 bales paper, 25 D/bag sulphate of alumina, 15 cases harmless drugs.

From Hamburg:—23 cases card boards, 82 cases Enamelled ware, 31 cases Lamps & Parts, 25 cases chalk, 22 cases copper sheathing, 40 cases hollow glass, 13 cases soap, 4 cases ivory, 12 cases wire netting, 10 cases books, 100 bags Farina, 50 bales yellow metal sheets, 410 drums chloride of magnesium, 36 pkges wagons and parts, 40 bales paper, 300 kegs chlorate of potash, 22 casks Spanish Red Oxide, 21 cases Trimmings, 394 bales, hurricane lamps and accessories 541 pkges lamps and accessories, 10 bdles copper sheets, 10 cases Tin Hollow ware 10 cases E ware, 6 cases shawls, 74 casks macyies.

S S Tottori Maru from Nagoya:—Agents N Y Kaisha:—

From Nagoya:—10 bales cotton drill, 110 bales grey shirting, 48 cases porcelain, 113 cases glass ware,

From Osaka:—202 cases glassware, 92 cases glass tubes, 71 cases glass beads, 25 cases cotton cloth, 11 cases paint, 145 cases enamelled ware, 20 cases match box, 316 cases brass circles, 25 cases sodium sulphide 30 cases umbrella ribs, 13 cases provisions, 21 cases canned goods, 12 cases whistles, 10 cases spectacles, 20 cases celluloid bangle, 10 cases umbrella sticks, 29 cases grey cotton yarn, 190 bdles grey cotton yarn, 345 bdles grey cotton shirting, 10 cases cotton 75 bales grey cotton sheeting, 5 cases silk yarn, 5 cases toys, 10 cases cotton hosiery singlet.

From Kobe:—22 cases glass ware, 160 cases refined camphor, 35 cases celluloid bangles, 15 cases toys, 15 cases Imitation pearl beads, 15 cases cotton flannel. 40 cases match boxes, 20 cases glass Ink stand, 31 cases cotton hosiery sock and sheets, 17 cases wooden ware, 24 cases cotton hosiery, 43 cases paper, 33 cases wooden sticks, 15 cases grey cotton drill, 50 bales grey cotton drill, 26 bales sulphur 20 bales matting 140 bales cotton sheeting, 16 bales grey cotton shirting, 30 cases grey cotton shirting, 10 cases menthol crystal, 10 cases camphor powder, 400 pieces lumber, 155 pieces timber, 358 barrels coal tar, 7 cases shell ware, 21 pkges grind stone, 14 cases cotton crepe and trimming.

(Continued from column 6).

Elphinstone O.	100	..	28
Emperor Edward	500	..	290
Fazulbhoy	250	25	901 4
Finlay	100	4	125
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	550
Globe	100	..	30
Gokak	100	7	118 12
Gold Mohur	100	..	14
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1175
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	188 12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	900
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	406 4
Indian Woollen	50	..	2
Jamshed O.	250	..	75
Kastoorchand	500	..	70
Khandesh	1,000	200	2500
Khatan Makanjee	100	Nil	100
Kilachand	25	..	5
Kohinoor	500	..	900
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4900
Madhor Scindia	100	..	28
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	121 4
Madras United	250	15	425
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2050
Mathradas	100	..	125
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	100
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2100
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	140
Mysore	50	5	112 8
New City of Bombay.	100	10	215
New Great Eastern	200	10y	347 8
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	75
Pearl	250	12	535
Pheenix	100	15	440
Planet	100	..	7
Premier	100	..	46 4
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	20
Sassoon Silk	500	..	500
Sholapur	1,000	250 xd	7200
Simplex	250	..	160
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	55
Standard	500	100	1225
Swadeshi	100	18	492 8
Swan	100	8	160
Tata Mill O.	500	..	105
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	1900
Vishnu P.	500	35	535
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

	Bombay, Feb. 10
Ahmedabad	399
Bombay Cotton	350
Bombay Dyeing	900, 920, 897-8, 918-12
Century	425, 431-4, 425, 430
Central India	430, 495, 480, 493-12
Colaba Land	122-8 125 122-8 125
Crescent	210 215 210 213-12
Edward Sassoon	140
Fazulbhoy	872-8 901-4 872-8 901-4
Finaly	125
Globe	30
Gokak	118-12
Indian Bleaching	188-12
Indore Malwa	402-8 406-4 402-8 406-4
Kohinoor	900
Madhowjee	121-4
Mathuradas	115
Meyer Sassoon	100
Mysore	123-12
New Great	335 355 335 347-8
Pabaney	285
Pearl	515 535 515 535
Phoenix	440
Simplex	146-4 162-8, 146-4 160
Swadeshi	481-4 492-8 481-4 492-8
Swan Mills	160
Tata Mill	105
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock	155
Bombay Steam	152-8
Tram Co., Ord.	112-8 113-12 110.10 112-8
Bundi Cement	10-4
Central India Mining	31-4
Indian Cement	45
Katni Cement Ord.	5
Shivarajpur	48-0
Tata Hydro	922-8 922-8 918-12 922-4
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	43-12 45-10 43-12 45-1
ta Iron & Steel Def.	16 16-8 16 16-

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Feb. 10,

Cotton mill shares remained very firm and improved to 5 to 30 rupees owing to good demand in cloth and sale covering.

The chief rise recorded in Fazulbhoy Pearl and Dyeing.

Market is likely to remain firm at present.

We quote:—

Fazul 901/4, Pearl 535, Indore 406/4, Pabaney 285, Crescent 213/12, Dyeing 918/12, Century 430, Nagpur 493/12, Swadeshi 492/8, Finlay 126/4, Swan 160, Simplex 160 and New Great 347/8.

Tata Steel remained quiet. Tata Hydro 922/8 and Tram ordinary closed at 111/14. Bombay Steam 152/8.

Mining shares are unchanged.

Cement shares are in request. Bundi at 10/4 and Katni ordinary at 50.

In cash shares Imperial Bank fully paid transacted at 1447/8 and partly paid at 373/12.

Burmah Trading at 452/8 x.d. and partly paid at 373/12.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotations Rs.
Bank of India	50	3	72-4
Baroda	50	4	75
Central Co-operative	50	7½	53
Central	25	1½	23 8
Eastern	£5	9p.c.	79
Imperial	500	40	1447 8
Imperial Contributo—	*125	10	373-12×D
Union	75	3	4
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	25	10	10 6
Central India Mining	10	4-8S	31 4
Indian Cement O.	350	..	45
Katni Cemet O.	100	..	50
Katni Cement D.	40	..	120
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	2 3
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	48 4
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	837 1-2
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	143
Central Province	100	7½ p.c.	110 1-2
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	86
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	78
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	84
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	72
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	73 ×D
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	81
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	92
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	153 ×D
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	637 1-2
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	68
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	152-8 †
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	225
Scindia Steam	30	..	8 10
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	77
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	570
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	850 ×D
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	112 8
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	61
Karachi Electricity	100	6	87-8
Surat Electricity	100	..	57 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	922 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	820 ×D
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	437 1-2
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	620
PRESS COMPANIES			
Akbari	500	..	400
Fort	475	..	200
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	925
Indian Cotton	126	20	225
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215 ×D
New Berar	500	80	855
New East India	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	545
New Prince of Wales	500	61	725
Volkart U.P.	500	40	650 ×D
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	155
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	8
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	452-8XD
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	133-12XD
Burma Corporation	10	9-6	13
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	50
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	..	5 7
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	165
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	73 ×D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	300 ×D
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	620
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	100	6 p.c.y	107 8
Tata Iron Pref.	100	..	32 8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	45 10
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	16-3
Thacker	50	..	150
Telephone	50	1	24
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India	50	22-8	700
Jupiter	15	..	3 21
New India	25	1-0	14 12
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	850
Vulcan	10	..	2 12
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	300
Alliance	100	..	40
Apollo	50	..	7 8
Assur Virjee	100	..	2
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	350
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	918-12
Bombay Industrial	100	..	11
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	380
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fince Counts	250	..	32
Century	100	20y	430
Central India O.	100	16	493 12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	400
Ceylon	100	..	47 8
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	125
Coorla	100	7y	142 8
Crescent	100	6	213 12
Currimbhoy	250	..	360
David	500	..	400
Dawn	250	40	675
Diamond O.	100	..	5
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	0 13 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	285
Edward Sassoon	200	..	141 4

(Continued in Column 4.)

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 10.

To-day Reutered reported 4 points down to 3 points up in old crop and 4 to 6 points up in new crop in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 7 to 2 points down. The market eased on some long liquidation of near months.

Messrs. Bruel and Co. have received the following cable dated 9th instant (4-55 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market feeling weight of March liquidation and little off-take. Spot sales smaller."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 9th instant as follows:—

"Substantial trade buying of new crop on all declines."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 9th inst. from Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool:—

"Since opening market has declined, near positions are in less demand. Manchester reports are less favourable. Market is unsettled, but think depression may only be temporary."

In sympathy with a slight advance reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened a rupee higher with Broach April/May at Rs. 354 and gradually advanced to Rs. 356 on buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs and closed at Rs. 355½. Some Bazar operators were moderate sellers. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 355½ and closed strong at Rs. 358 on buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs.

Oomra March opened at Rs. 334½ and advanced steadily to Rs. 336½ on buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs and closed at Rs. 336. Exporters were moderate sellers. Oomra May opened at Rs. 334½ and advancing to Rs. 337½ on buying by Commission Houses and Bazar operators closed at Rs. 337. Bengal March and May were quoted Rs. 282 and Rs. 285 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was rather poor.

Our markets for ready and forward business will remain entirely closed to-morrow on account of "Maha Shivratri" holiday and we will not issue our report.

COTTON.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations. 6 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April-May	358
Fully Good Bengal March	284
Fully Good Bengal May	287
Fine Oomra March	338 1/2
Fine Oomra May	339 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Description, Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good.
M. G. Bengal	311	299	287 277
M. G. S. Punjab	307	295	283 273
M. G. Oomra No. 3.	360	350	336
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	385	375	361
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	375	365	351
M. G. Broach No. 2	379	373	366
M. G. Khandesh	335	325	313
M. G. Muthia	290	280	270

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Fully Good Broach April-May	356
Fully Good Bengal March	282
Fully Good Bengal May	285
Fine Oomra March	336
Fine Oomra May	337

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

	Ready	New. March.
Bengal Superfine M G	305	.....
Bengal Fine M. G.	290/95	290
Bengal F. G. M. G.	280/82	278
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	288	285
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	277	.....
Punjab-Americans M G	390	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M. G.	350/70	360/62
Nagpur Fine M. G.	350/70	360/62
Yeotmal Fine M. G.	325/50	348
Pulgaon Fine M. G.	335/60	350/52
Arvi Fine M. G.	335/60	350/52
Amraoti Fine M. G.	315/50	335/37
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M. G.	310/40	335/37
Mulkapur Fine M G	300/25	325
Khandesh Fine M G	300/20	320
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	372	368
Broach Fully Good M G	362	.....
Muthia Fine M G	285	.....
Muthia F G M G	270	.....
Dharwar S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	340/50	.....
Westerns M G	290/310	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	240/50	.....
Cambodia M G	400	.....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	2,560	2,29,077	1,44,559
Central India ..	3,435	2,39,982	1,48,023
Barsi and Nagar ..	2,339	1,32,884	1,04,641
Hyderabad-Gaorani	599	46,842	54,580
Berar	8,324	2,89,421	3,06,742
Central Provinces ..	2,842	1,48,176	1,62,167
Total Oomras ..	20,099	10,86,382	8,91,512
Dholera	827	1,24,701	65,213
N.W. Province ..	695	1,21,499	1,10,096
Rajputana	391	59,011	27,959
Sind-Punjab ..	5,439	1,48,249	2,35,771
Broach	3,649	75,979	1,420
Coompta & Dharwar	96	14,163	13,246
Westerns-Northerns	298	8,493	13,575
Cocoanda		1,471	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,441	7,545
Persian		2,117	905
American		143	8,748
Egyptian and African		30,541	23,431
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		439	3,485
Total ..	31,404	16,77,634	14,03,824

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 4th Feb. This year	Last year
Europe	119	2,32,104	2,01,250
Japan & China ..	7,800	6,94,697	6,52,399
Coast Ports		11,916	7,976
Up country by Rail.	..	44,044	7,831
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		1,22,666	1,61 059
Total	7,910	11,05,427	10,30,624

COTTON.

Liverpool, Febry. 9.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	800
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	100
Total Day's Imports	.....

Mid. Americans Spot:—

Universal Standard 10.55. Quiet.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 18.10d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.):—

March	20.14
May	19.62
Jul	18.95

New York Noon Call:—

March	20.13
May	19.63
July	18.98

New Orleans 10 a.m.:—

March	19.52
October	17.51

COTTON: OPESING TONE & PRICES.

Liverpool, Febry 9.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

March	10.19 —.05
May	10.12 —.04
July	9.97 —.04
October	9.63 —.03
January	9.52 —.02
February	9.50 —.02

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Febry. 9.

November	16.70 plus .02

EGYPTIAN COTTON: CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Febry 9.

February	17.15 —.04
March	17.05 —.04
April	16.90 —.04
May	16.73 —.06
June	16.65 —.08
July	16.60 —.07
August	16.60 —.07
September	16.49 —.05
October	16.57 —.07
November	16.62 —.06
December	16.62 —.06
January	16.62 —.06

TONE:—Manchester irregular; fair cloth sales; Yarns quiet, slow business.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Febry 9.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

February	10.15 —.06
March	10.17 —.09
April	10.09 —.08
May	10.09 —.07
June	10.02 —.05
July	9.98 —.03
August	9.89 —.01
September	9.73 —.01
October	9.65 —.01
November	9.56 —.01
December	9.53 —.01
January	9.52 —.02
February	9.51 —.01

TONE:—Steady.

EXCHANGE.

London, Febry. 8.

Belgium	106.93
Athens	385.50

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Febry. 9.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	37000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8000
Day's Exports to Continent	16000

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

March	20.22 —.04
May	19.73 plus .03
July	19.03 unchgd.
October	18.29 plus .04

Spot Cotton at New York 20.75 unchgd.

Spot Cottont at New Orleans 20.13 ,,

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

March	19.61 —.02
October	17.57 plus .04

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19.

Demand Bills 4.86.00.

Silver Foreign mined 67 1/8.

CLOSING PRICES: AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Febry. 9.

Futures at New York:—

March	20.22 —.04
May	19.73 plus .03
July	19.03 unchgd.
October	18.22 plus .04

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

March	10.17 —.07
May	10.09 —.07
July	9.98 —.03
October	9.65 —.01

WHEAT.

London, Febry. 9.

Barletta Russo—61 1/2lbs. F/M sellers 55/3.

Rozario Santa Fe.—57 1/2lbs F/M sellers 57 1/2.

TONE:—Easier.

Australian F/M sellers 59/3.

TONE:—Easier.

SEEDS.

London, Febry. 9.

Linseed Argentine (La-Plata):—

F/M sellers £15 1/4.; A/M sellers £15½.

TONE:—Slow.

Cottonseed Bombay Buyers 7 3/4. Quiet

Castorseed Bombay F/M Value 17. Quiet

Linseed Bombay F/M Value £18 1/8.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold per ton F/M Value £19.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton F/M Value £19½

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton:—Not quoted.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton F/M Value £18 1/2.

TONE of Rapeseed:—Inactive.

Yellow Cawnpore F/M Value £23 1/4.

LINSEED.

London, Febry. 9.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—

F/M Sellers 17 3/4.

A/M Sellers 17 1/4.

TONE:—Quiet but steady.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Nat:—

March/April Paid 30/1 1/2.

May/Aug. Paid 30/3.

RUBBER.

London, Febry. 9.

Para Up River Fine, Spot, Mar/Apl. 31½.

TONE:—Inactive.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Buyers 32 1/2; Sellers 32 3/4.

TONE.—Dull.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Febry. 9.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £88 3/8 unchanged.

Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £94 1/8.

War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £101 1/4.

Conversion Loan £76 7/16.

Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £102.

Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104 1/2.

Consols 2 1/2 p.c. 56.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. 52 1/2. Nominal.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. (Sterling Loan) 68 1/8.

Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 58.

BARLEY.

London, Febry. 9.

Karachi Barley:—Not quoted.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Febry. 9.

Cardiff to Bombay 15/6

New York, Febry. 9.

Demand Bills 4.86.00

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

B C RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.

Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.

Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/16.

Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.

Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs 980.

Bank's buying 3 M|st D A Frcs. 1035.

Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1020.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 122 1/2.

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 118 1/2.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 160.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 203 1/2.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 279.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dols. 4.86 7/16.

London—Paris Frcs. 132.05.

London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.23.

London—Brussels Frcs. 107.09.

London—Rome Liras 121.00.

London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market was steady.

London, Febry 9.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 7/32.

Bar Gold 77s/4/10 1/2.

Bar Silver Spot 30—15/16. Quiet.

Rentes 3 per cent 46 3/4.

Bar Silver (Spot) 30 15/16.

Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 7/8.

Closing TONE of Silver:—Closed quiet China small buyer.

Interest day to day loans 4 1/2

Interest 7 days market loans 4.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per

Eovereigns Export to Holland £7000.

cent. since 3/12/25.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/16
American Dollars	279
Hongkong Dollars	160
Shanghai	203 1/2
Japan	122½
Singapore	156

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	18.15
Christiania	23.93
Amsterdam	12.14
Switzerland	25.25

Exchange on London in Paris 13200.

Exchange on London in Germany 2043 1/8.

Exchange on London in Italy 12071.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

3 Months 4 15/32 per cent.

6 Months 4-3/8 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Money Call 4—3/4 per cent.

1 Month 5 per cent.

3 Months 5 per cent.

6 Months 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Dull.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Febry. 9.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 15/32.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/8.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 1/4.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4.

Rentes 5 per cent. 13.

BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Sovereigns Ready 13-7-6.

Sovereigns Foreward 13-5-0.

National Bank Bar Gold 21-7-9.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21-4-0.

Bar gold forward Rs. 21-4-3.

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-4-0.

Bar silver ready Rs. 69-9-0.

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 69-7-0.

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 69-3-0.

London, Feb. 9.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10½.

Silver ready d. 30-15.

Silver forward d. 30.14.

TONE OF SILVER—

Dull. Very little business doing.

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Ready:—21|3|9.

Vaida Fagan:—Opening 21|4|3. At 6 p.m. 21|4|3.

Vaida Chitor:—Opening 21|4|0. At 6 p.m. 21|4|0.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0|1|0.

Vaida Chitor:—Opening 0|2|0.

Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Ready:—69|9.

Vaida Fagan:—Opening 69|7. At 6 p.m. 69|7.

Vaida Chitor:—Opening 69|3. At 6 p.m. 69|3.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0|9|0.

Vaida Chitor:—Opening 1|0|0.

Tone:—Market quiet.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

ISSUED RATES FOR BRASS AND COPPER—DAILY QUOTATIONS.

BRASS.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

	Per md.	Rs.	as.	p.
Brass, German	¾	56		
Brass, German	1	58		
Brass, German	1¼	56		
Brass, German	1½	56		
Brass, German	1¾	56		
Brass, German	2	56		
Brass, German	3|4 to 2	54	12	

COPPER.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, French	3|4 to 2	58	8	0
Copper, German	¾	57	12	0
Copper, German	1	57	12	0
Copper, German	1¼	57	12	0
Copper, American	1½	61	0	0
Copper, American	1¾	61	0	0
Copper, American	2	61	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	8	0
Panchteka joint		25	12	0
Copper, English Bars		60	12	0
Brass Bars		40	8	0
Pat Kjai		73	0	0
Lead, country		24	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal	¾ to 1	51	8	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		51	8	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		60	8	0
American Copper	¾ to 1, 1¼	60	0	0
English Copper	¾ to 2	57	19	0

BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKET.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Shapurji	No. 6¼	0	8	9
Finix	No. 6½	0	9	0
Khachand	No. 8½	0	9	2
David	No. 10	1	2	0
Shapurji	No. 10	1	2	0
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	10	3
Currimbhoy	No. 10½	0	10	6
Tricamdas	No. 10½	0	10	9
Kilchand	No. 14	1	2	0
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	12	0
Japan	No. 20	1	14	0
Japan	No. 32	1	9	0
Japan	No. 40	1	4	0
Japan	No. 42½	1	6	6

METALS.

London, Febry 9.

English best Selected Copper £63 1/2

Standard Copper G.M.B. £59 15/16.

Copper Braziers £75 3/4.

Yellow Metal 70.

Hard Spelter 32 3/4.

Corrugated Sheets £16 1/3.

Tin Block £283.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 71|11.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs 88|4.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 97|4.

5 per cent. Loan 1935 Rs. 97|3.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 101|4.

5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 (Tax Free) Rs 101|5.

5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928 Rs. 105/12

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs. 100|11.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs. 101|11.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs. 104/10.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs 105/2.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 105/10.

6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 109/2.

4 per cent. Port Trust 1974 Rs. 76/2

4 per cent. Municipal 1974 Rs. 76.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 103/4.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 76.

6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 100/12.

Tone of Market:—Firm.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

SHARES.

London, Febry. 9.

Hongkong Bank £127 1/2.

Chartered Bank £21 1/2.

National Bank £47.

P. and O. Bank £9 5/8.

Eastern Bank £6.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, Feb. 10.

KHADI:—				
Textile	Per lb.	0	14	6
Century	,,	0	13	6
Jacob	,,	0	13	6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	13	6
Elphinstone	,,	0	13	6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.:—				
Standard	Per lb.	1	3	0
Century	,,	1	2	6
Hindustan	,,	1	3	6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	3	9
Phoenix	,,	1	2	6
Pahaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	3	3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	2	0
Kalamardan	,,	1	3	0
Daud Sahib	,,	1	1	6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	3	3
Hindustan	,,	1	3	0
David Mill	,,	1	3	0
Apollo	,,	1	3	0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	2	9
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—				
Kohinoor Mill	Per lb.	1	2	9
Swan Finlay	,,	1	2	0
Gold Mohor	,,	1	1	0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34—42 In.				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1	2	
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	2	
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	1	
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	0	9
Tata Mill (Darli)	,,	1	1	6
Sakuntala	,,	1	1	
Sundari Brand	,,	1	1	
DHOOTIES 7, 8 9 Yards—				
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	3	
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	2	
Century	,,	1	3	
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.				
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	2	
Century	,,	1	2	
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	1	
1386 Tata	,,	3	6	
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5—				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5	0	
Jamshed	,,	5	0	
Century	,,	5	0	
Pearl Pahaney 25	,,	5	4	
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5	8	
BLEACHED CHECK—				
Kasturchand Mill	,,	6	5	
BLACK CHECK, 5800 Sholapur	,,	13	10	
Textile Mill £3 1/3				
GABRUN No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pahaney	Per lb.	9	6	
Hindustan	,,	9	12	
E. D. Rachael	,,	8	11	
SALITA				
Century	Per lb.	1	1	
Textile	,,	1	1	
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	1	
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12				
767 Kohinoor	Per piece	2	11	
777 Crescent	,,	2	11	
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	6	
Great	,,	1	5	
Phoenix	,,	1	6	

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Febry. 1

JUTE:—Albion 400; Alliance 474/78; Angio-India 365; Auckland 203; Barnagar 137; Bally 156; Birla 7; Belvedere 4; Budge-Budge 365; Caledonian 485; Champdani 156; Clive 32/10; Craig 4/12; Cheviot 210; Dalhousie 322; Delta 413; Empire 4; Fort Gloster 725; Fort William 283; Gouripore 800; Gourepore 750; Hukumchand 9/12; Hooghly 84/8; Howrah 36/9; Kamarhatty 530; Kankanarrah 498; Kelvin 4; Khardah 400; Kinnison 910; Lansdowne 222; Lawrence 545; Lothian 395; Naihati 395; National 23/6; New Central 480; Northbrook 46; Nuddea 44; Orient 160; Presidency 6/12; Reliance 54; Soorah 23; Standard 4; Union 256; Union 488; Waverly 6/12; Wellington 18/12; Jute 115/8.

COTTON:—Bengal Nagpur 21; Dhulia 158; Keshavram Cotton 4.

MISCELLANEOUS:—B. I. Corpn. 4/12; B. I. Corporation D. 5/2; Tata Corp. 21/12; Madon Theatres 3/8; Imperial Bank 1455; Imperial Contr. 270.

REMARKS:—Jute shares steady strong, dividend for Alliance by bears prove the market. Cotton shares are owing to selling pressure.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Febr.

Ready prices have improved by about annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing levels. Our Forward Market has also proved by evidencing a rise of sh. 1.8d cwt. in January, of about 2d. in Feb-M and July-Sept. Shipment prices for Sugar. Beet Forward prices also reco rise of about 2d. per cwt. in yeste closing price-levels.

To-morrow being Maha Shivaratri, du Holiday, the Local Market will re entirely closed.

The following are the closing quota ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 18/3 per cwt.

Shipment January Sh. 19/3 per F.B.H.

Shipment Feb-March Sh. 17/3 per F.B.H.

Shipment July-Sept. Sh. 15/9 per F.B.H.

B.R.B. BEET SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 18/3 per cwt.

Shipment January Sh. 17/9 per F.B.H.

Shipmnet Feb-March Sh. 16/9 per F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Febry.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—

July/Sept. Sellers 15/3 3/4

Oct/Decr. Sellers 15/5 1/4.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay:—

July/Sept. Sellers 15/6 1/4.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi:—

July/Sept. Sellers 15/7.

Cuban Sugar Feb/Mar. Sellers 12.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 1

The following are the receipts of co produce, etc., for the 24 hours end 6 p.m. on 9th Feb., 1926.

	Bale
Cotton	31,40
	Cwt
Wheat	6,48
Linseed	7
Rape, etc.	1,18
Gingellyseed	1,27
Poppyseed	5
Groundnuts	7,63
Castorseed	1,5
Rice	1,36,72
Myrabollams	9,75
Cottonseed	15,82
Mowraseed	Ni
Gram	1,54
Juwar	2,41
Masur	N
Barley	58
Bajri	3,20
	Ton
Coal	6

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Banks Closed: Maha Shivratri.
Bombay Races: Big Meeting, Second Day.

SATURDAY, February 13.

The s.s. Ranpura with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Big Meeting, Third Day.

FRIDAY, Feb. 12.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
P. & O. s.s. "Rajputana," with English Mails of Jan. 23 due at 5 a.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 14.

Muslim Students' Union Social gathering, Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, 6 p.m.
Solemn Consecretation of the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagaon, by Mgr. M. Despatures, Bishop of Mysore, 7.30 a.m.
Public lecture by Dr. K. K. Dadachanji on "Reactionary Report of the Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Committee" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. M. K. Patel presiding.

PATHARE PRABHU CHARITIES

A social general meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Charities will be held on Tuesday (the 16th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the house of Mr. Raghunandan Nanu Kothare, Thakurdwar.

UDICHYA TOLAK HITVARDHAK MANDAL

The monthly meeting of the above Mandal will be held to-day (Thursday) at 4 p.m. at Vaidya Wamanrao Dinanath's Dispensary, opposite Church, Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, Bombay 2.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

The current Criminal Sessions of the High Court has been adjourned to Thursday, the 18th February, 1926.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday morning, the 18th February, 1926, at 11.30 o'clock (S.T.).

THE PUNJAB DIRECTORY—1926

Messrs. Christian and Company (No. 1 Ewing Road, Lahore) have published the above Directory which contains information on many subjects required by public officers, and merchants for ready reference. The volume is priced Rs. 7/8.

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOL

A social gathering of the past and present students will be held on Sunday next. The Hon. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta will preside. The programme includes dinner at 11 a.m., meeting at 4 p.m. and theatricals at 9 p.m.

ASSOCIATION OF WIRING CONTRACTORS

The annual general meeting of the members of the Association of Wiring Contractors of Bombay Presidency will be held to-day (Thursday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Association's Office (2nd floor) Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DR. DADACHANJI'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday (14th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. K. K. Dadachanji will speak on "Reactionary Report of the Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Committee" and Mr. M. K. Patel will preside.

SWAMI PARAMANANDA'S ARRIVAL

Swami Paramananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Head of the Vedanta Centre at Boston (U.S.A.) who is coming on a short visit to his Motherland by the s.s. "Rajaputana" is expected to land at the Ballard Pier to-morrow (Friday) at about 7 a.m. (S.T.) The Swami will put up at the Sri Ramakrishna Asham, Khar, Santa Cruz.

MEETING OF WORKMEN

Under the auspices of the Girni Kamagar Maha Mandal a meeting of workmen in the E. F. and G. Wards will be held at 5 p.m. to-day (Thursday) in the Mangishet's Wadi, Chinchpokali to congratulate all friends of labour that have been returned to the Corporation in the last Municipal Elections from E, F and G Wards.

VISITOR-APOSTOLIC TO INDIA

The East Indians of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein will present a farewell address to His Excellency the Most Revd. Alexis Henry M. Lepicier, D.D., O.S.M., Visitor-Apostolic to India to-day (Thursday) at Archbishop's House, Wodehouse Road, at 5 p.m. East Indians are requested to attend.

SUNDAY'S RECEPTION.

A solemn reception will be given to His Excellency at the Church of N. S. da Gloria, Byculla, on Sunday (the 14th instt.) at 5 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S PAASEE ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsee Association, Mr. A. K. Divekar will conduct free classes for imparting instruction in "Esperanto" at the Young Men's Parsee Association Hostel, Laburnum Road, New Gamdevi, every Sunday, commencing from the 14th instant in the morning from 9-30 to 10-30 a.m. The Classes are open to the public and all are cordially invited to attend.

HIGH COURT

PULLING THE EMERGENCY CHAIN

WHEN IS IT JUSTIFIABLE?

What constitutes a reasonable and sufficient cause to justify a railway passenger in pulling the emergency chain was decided by the Hon. Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Madgaonkar on the Appellate Side of the High Court in disposing of the appeal filed by the Government against the acquittal of one Kaikobad Sorabji by the Second Class Magistrate of Jubbulpore, District Surat, on a charge, under Section 108 of the Indian Railways Act.

On the 13th April last, the accused who was travelling in the 8-Up train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway pulled the emergency chain immediately after it had started from the Navsari station. On enquiry, he explained that he had forgotten on the platform his coat containing some money and valuable papers. He was, thereupon, allowed to proceed in the train, but subsequently the Stationmaster filed the present case against him alleging that he had pulled the chain without substantial reason causing unnecessary detention for nine minutes to the train.

The Magistrate, however, believed that the accused who was a gentleman could sufficiently understand his responsibility and that the explanation he had offered was a reasonable and sufficient cause for him to stop the train.

Their Lordships, in delivering judgment, observed that primarily Section 108 was intended for the protection of the personal safety of passengers. If however, the chain was frequently used without any serious reason for doing so, it might result in unnecessary inconvenience and delay to the other passengers. In the present case their Lordships did not think there was a sufficient and reasonable cause within the meaning of Section 108, and therefore, the accused would not claim protection under the exceptions to that Section. Their Lordships therefore, convicted the accused and allowed the appeal.

As for the sentence, their Lordships recognised that it was human to err, and that it was not an unnatural act for a man to do so on the spur of the moment. They thought that having regard to the fact that this was a test case, the ends of justice would be met by a fine of Re. 1.

CLAIM FOR POSSESSION.

FATHER-IN-LAW SUES SON-IN-LAW.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kovaji on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the appeal filed by Daniel Rebello against the judgment of the 1st Class Sub-Judge of Thana who decreed the plaintiff's claim in a suit filed against him for a declaration of title and possession of a building at Poisar, near Borivli in the Bombay Suburban District.

The first plaintiff Elias D'Mello is the father of the second plaintiff A. M. D'Mello and the father-in-law of the defendant, the appellant in the present appeal. It appeared that the plaintiffs had built a house at Poisar at the cost of Rs. 10,000. While the house was under construction, the son-in-law advanced a sum of Rs. 4,800 to the plaintiffs to purchase materials and defray other expenses. It was proposed by the plaintiffs that the son-in-law should occupy the ground floor free of rent in lieu of interest on the sum advanced. But the latter suggested that it would be to their interest if he should reside on the upper floor jointly with his brother-in-law, and the ground floor rented to some other person. The suggestion was accepted and the ground floor was accordingly let out. In 1914, however, the son-in-law pressed his father-in-law to pass a possessary mortgage deed of the house in his favour as a security for the money advanced by him. A draft of the deed was prepared and submitted to the plaintiff who did not accept certain conditions in it, which prejudiced his rights as an owner. That led to unpleasant relations between the parties, and the present suit was the result.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel on both sides confirmed the lower court's decree for possession, and passed a preliminary order directing an account to be taken of what was due to the defendant by the plaintiffs.

V. B. L. EXHIBITION DISPUTE.

The case in which urgent summonses were issued against the seven directors of the Viswa Bharati Luxmi Exhibition by the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the instance of D. B. Salaskar, was again called on Wednesday.

Mr. J. B. Patel on behalf of the complainant applied for warrants against Biswas, Sen and Chatterjea who were out of Bombay.

Mr. Gadgil who had accepted summonses on behalf of these three accused, asked for permission to withdraw. His application was granted.

The seven accused are S. B. Biswas, S. S. Sen, N. R. Chatterjea, T. H. B. Tiffin, J. C. Dighal, G. L. Sen Gupta and M. C. Bannerjea.

Mr. Munshi appeared for Tiffin, while Mr. Godinho appeared for Dighal, Sen Gupta and Bannerjea.

Mr. Patel stated that a friend of the complainant was willing to go to Calcutta and Delhi to execute the warrants and bring down the accused to Bombay.

Mr. Munshi applied that the case against the other accused might be proceeded with or, in the alternative, an early date might be given.

Mr. Patel pointed out that the absconding accused were the principals in the case while Biswas was the man who guaranteed the payment.

The Magistrate issued warrants returnable on February 24. The warrants were bailable in a sum of Rs. 500 each.

FATAL ASSAULT.

NEIGHBOURS AT LOGGER-HEADS.

Charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, Nashom Isaac and Yellow Isaac, two Jews, were put up before the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and a common jury at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

The second accused was living in a chawl at St. Mary's Road with his mother who had a quarrel with one Tulsiram, a resident of the same chawl, on the evening of 6th December last, but nothing serious happened at the time on account of the intervention of the latter's mother. But a further development took place at about 11 p.m. the same night when the second accused, enraged by his mother's discomfiture a few hours before, forcibly entered the room of Tulsiram along with ten others including the first accused and attacked him with bamboo sticks. Tulsiram who received as many as 12 injuries on his head and body, fell down unconscious. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died of fracture of the skull. The accused was subsequently arrested and put up before the Magistrate who committed him to the Sessions.

The first accused put up a defence of *alibi*, pleading that he was not at the spot when the assault took place. The second accused stated that he was attempting to drag the deceased's mother out of her room, but was prevented by the deceased who attacked him. In the altercation that ensued, he dealt the blows on the deceased in self-defence.

The jury found both the accused guilty on the alternative charge of causing grievous hurt. His Lordship sentenced them to one year's and nine months' hard labour respectively.

The Sessions was then adjourned to 18th inst. when the remaining cases will be taken up.

FINED FOR ILLICIT POSSESSION OF CHARAS.

Vasalkhan Abdulakhan, a resident of Shinkeri, in Abottabad district was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment, for illicit possession of *charas* valued at Rs. 2,880.

Mr. P. J. Hudson, Excise Inspector who prosecuted stated that the accused was arrested on suspicion at Victoria Terminus on January 26. Accused was searched as he alighted from a train, when *charas* weighing about 36 lbs. was found in his portmanteau.

The accused stated that the stuff was given to him by a man.

The Excise men in the course of their investigations found that the accused was acting as an agent of a man who was standing his trial at the Mazgaon Police Court.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him as above.

FALSE CHARGE OF INTIMIDATION.

Varjiwandas Manmohandas Dalal with three convictions to his credit, including two terms of hard labour, appeared before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and charged Mr. Manubhai C. Pandya, a Solicitor of the High Court, with criminal intimidation.

Dalal narrated the alleged incident of intimidation by the Solicitor on January 12. The Solicitor threatened him with knife on the verandah of the Insolvency Court, followed him all the way to Colaba right up to his residence, and stayed there till 10 p.m. abusing and intimidating all the time.

Dalal cited the Solicitor's wife and father as his witnesses.

Mr. Kanuga, who along with Mr. Chhatrapati, appeared for the respondent Solicitor, characterised the case as entirely false and a gross case of blackmail. He referred to Dalal's previous convictions and how he was once fined for bringing in a false case against the Principal of the Elphinstone School.

The Magistrate was about to discharge the notice issued against the respondent, when Mr. Kanuga pressed for a summons so as to enable his client to proceed against Dalal.

As Mr. Kanuga was arguing the point Dalal asked for permission to withdraw his case.

The Magistrate: "You deserve to go to jail. Will you tender an apology to the respondent?"

"I express regret but I won't say my case is false; only I am unable to prove it" replied the complainant.

The Magistrate warned the complainant, discharged the notice and dismissed the complaint. The Magistrate further recorded the expression of regret, the respondent, however, reserving his right to proceed against the complainant if he thought fit.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

How a German merchant was cheated to the tune of £140 by the alleged false representations of a Bombay man was narrated by Inspector Hurst, C. I. D., at the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Messrs. Cox's Shiping Agency received intimation from a merchant at Hamburg that he had consigned eight cases of book-cards to N. L. Roy and Co., Bombay.

On receipt of shipping documents, Messrs. Cox's Shipping Agency forwarded to Messrs. Phoenix and Co., Bankers, whom N. L. Roy and Co. had referred to as their bankers.

N. L. Shah represented himself as a representative of Messrs. Phoenix and Co. to Messrs. Cox's Shipping Agency, took possession of shipping documents and as also the delivery of the goods, but no payments were made.

After waiting for payment for a time Cox's Agency lodged a complaint with the police. In the course of police inquiries it was discovered that N. L. Shah was running both N. L. Roy and Co. and Phoenix and Co., bankers.

Put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of criminal breach of trust, N. L. Shah was bailed out in a sum of Rs. 2,000 and a surety of Rs. 2,000, the surety to deposit Rs. 1,000 in cash. In case the bail was not forthcoming the accused was ordered to be remanded into police custody till the 18th instant.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

Inspector Hurst put up Shivshankar R. Dave before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of cheating, and applied for remand.

Inspector Hurst stated that the Archbishop of Bombay advertised for the lease of a portion of the "Examiner" Press Building, Medows Street. N. L. Shah replied to the advertisement and represented himself as the proprietor of the Eastern House Agency. Shah offered S. R. Dave as the prospective tenant. A lease for three years was entered into and signed. After the lease was signed Shah asked for his commission and Rev. E. R. Hill paid him Rs. 200 as commission. Both went away and subsequently it was found that the Eastern House Agency had shut down.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 1,000 and a surety of like amount, the surety to deposit Rs. 500 in cash. Failing to furnish the bail, the accused was ordered to be remanded into jail till the 18th instant.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY SENEX.

THE BROOME PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs. 2-15 p.m.

LOMO	1
BARBARY	2
SOPHIE II	3

THE BROOME PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs. 2-45 p.m.

STORMONT	1
BRITOMART	2
CAN DO	3

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Division I.—Distance 9 furlongs. 3-15 p.m.

GREEN ISLET	1
GEORGE PHILLIPS	2
THE BOW	3

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. 3-45 p.m.

THE FLIVER	1
SAUCE	2
STONE MARTEN	3

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Division II.—Distance 9 furlongs. 4-15 p.m.

DOMESTIC BOND	1
JOVIAL	2
DESERT GOLD	3

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles. 4-45 p.m.

AFTAB	1
DILAWAR	2
TIGER KING	3

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP.—Distance 1 mile. 5-15 p.m.

MELESIGENES	1
THE COUNT	2
GREENFINCH	3

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. 5-45 p.m.

WOOER	1
FLAMING ORB	2

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. 6-15 p.m.

COMMANDER	1
KADER HAJAZ	2
PRINCE ROYAL	3

SELECTIONS BY LUCKY-LAD.

THE BROOME PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

BARBARY	1
LOMO	2
SOPHIE	Fluke

THE BROOME PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

PROUD CHIEFTAIN	1
FLEETING FAVOUR	2
SAINTLY SOVEREIGN	Fluke

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

GREEN ISLET	1
GEORGE PHILIPS	2
CAILIS	Fluke

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

BRILLIANT LADY	1
LUCKY LAD	2
JOVIAL	Fluke

THE BOMBAR DERBY.—Distance 1½ mile.

ST. ANDREWS EVE	1
MIKADO	2
DILAWAR	Fluke

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

PREY	1
HARRY TATE	2
FILLE DE OR	Fluke

MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

FLAMING ORB	1
GREEN FINCH or (WOOER)	Fluke

KOLHAPUR PLATE.—Distance mile.

PRINCE ROYAL	1
KITCHENER	Fluke
TIGER KING	Fluke

Double	BARBARY FILLE DE OR
Trebble	ST. ANDREWS EVE TIGER KING SAINTLY SOVEREIGN

VALUE OF ART IN LIFE.

EXCELLENT WORK OF BOMBAY SCHOOL.

ITS ACHIEVEMENTS AND ASPIRATIONS.

The Governor presided over the Prize-Giving Ceremony at the J. J. School of Art yesterday at 5 p.m.

Among those present were Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Mr. M. K. Javeri, Mr. A. A. Chitre, Mr. S. S. Rangneker, Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Dr. D. A. De Monte, Rev. and Mrs. Strachan, Principal M. L. Tannan, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. H. J. Bhabha and Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot.

THE WORK OF THE STUDENTS.

At the outset Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Principal of the School, read the report for the past year which among other things stated:—

Almost all the designs taught in the School of Architecture follow the Indian traditional styles, and study is supplemented by the measuring of old Indian buildings of architectural merit. In this connection the organised excursions to Nasik last year and to Agra this year have been most valuable; it is only in studying and measuring old examples of recognised merit on the spot that the students really grasp the problems facing their designers and can thereby gain the proper view point from which to grapple with similar problems in their own designing.

Our efforts to emphasise the need of the study of local traditions is furnished by the number of simple structures in Indian style that are beginning to arise in Bombay which are almost all designed by past students of our School. Such examples may be seen in the New Bhendi Bazar, at Dadar and Matunga, and in Girgaum. That the work of our students is being appreciated is shown from the frequent enquiries which we received from different parts of India as to whether any of our Diploma students are available for the more highly paid posts; within the last four months, past students have been appointed to such vacancies at Delhi and Colombo and further enquiries are being dealt with from Karachi and elsewhere.

There is a continual increase of the use of pottery in every day life, and we think Your Excellency will agree that a very strong case exists for not abolishing the Pottery Department of the School of Art, which is a "teaching Institution" the only one of its kind in India; for in such a case, the public demand for Pottery will have to be met increasingly by importations from Japan, Germany, and other foreign countries, and the death knell of the Pottery Industry in India will have sounded.

SCHOOL'S EXCELLENT PRODUCTIONS.

The Governor after having distributed prizes to the successful students in the course of his speech said:—

Those of us who cannot claim to be art experts must judge an Institution of this sort very largely by the results which it achieves, and must rely on the appeal which it makes to well-informed public opinion. I congratulate you, Mr. Principal, and your staff and students, upon the success of the Indian Room at the British Empire Exhibition and upon the recognition which the beautiful exhibit there received from the authorities, and I congratulate the School upon receiving the highest award for painting and a first-class certificate of merit for metal work, wood carving and pottery at the Educational Exhibition at Aligarh. These successes are an indication of the results which have been achieved by the School, and the recent Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society gave us, here in Bombay, an excellent opportunity of estimating the potentialities of the work which is now being done by our younger artists, as well as by those, including former pupils of the School, who have already established a reputation for themselves. I was much impressed by the range of talent shown, and by the very excellent productions turned out by young men who had acquired their technical training in our School of Art.

PATRONS OF ART.

Whatever may be the value, from a purely aesthetic point of view, of the work turned out by the students of the School, I fear it is impossible to separate Art entirely from economics, and now the fact of the ability of our art-students has been established, and I think it has been established beyond dispute, the further growth of Indian Art must resolve itself mainly into the question of supply and demand, or, in other words, the question of patronage. The great artistic work of past centuries, of which India is so rightly proud, was performed either with the inspiration of a great religion, or under the patronage of some rich and powerful ruler, and we cannot expect Art in India to now flourish unless it receives similar patronage. In these days of democracy, the rulers of former days must now be replaced as patrons by the rich and prosperous members of the public, and it is to them that we must look for that support which our School of Art so well deserves.

MURAL PAINTINGS.

But although I have felt it necessary to mention these very practical aspects of the question, I think this School is undoubtedly right in specialising, as it has specialised in recent years, in one branch of Art in which the Indian is so inherently gifted,—I mean the art of painting upon the walls. I am delighted to hear that the students have not only finished the decorations of the Balliwalla Theatre, which, if my remembrance serves me, were chiefly executed in the method, so popular in Europe, of oil upon canvas, but that they have been painting a room in the School of Art, in a still more Indian technique, direct upon the walls themselves. I feel sure that, when we see these paintings to-day, we shall receive proof, if further proof were needed, of the wonderful survival of the power of space-filling and of mastery of line, which is the most unique contribution which India has to-day to make to the world in the domain of Painting. The intense interest now being taken in the United States of America by Architects and Painters alike in reviving the art of Mural Painting is not without its significance for us who are in the country which may be termed the home of Mural Painting,—and the anxiety you have expressed, Mr. Principal, with regard to the Prize of Delhi Scheme for the encouragement of Indian Art is a very natural anxiety, and is fully shared by myself.

PRIZE OF DELHI PROPOSALS.

I have had occasion to state my own views on that Scheme, and it is a source of great gratification to us all that so many influential public citizens in Bombay, Calcutta and elsewhere in India, should have interested themselves in a scheme so fraught with advantage to our Indian Art students and Schools of Art. It is a soure of much satisfaction to me and to my Government that our efforts to help on this hopeful idea have received such public support, and I can only assure you that we are relaxing no effort to secure the success of these Prize of Delhi proposals. I believe that His Excellency the Viceroy is also in full sympathy with any measures which are likely to encourage the study and practice of Indian Art, and I hope that, in the end, some satisfactory scheme may be evolved.

The Governor was then presented with a carved cigar and cigarette box executed by the students as a souvenir of the occasion by Miss E. Fern, a junior lady student on behalf of the staff and students of the School of Art.

J. J. SCHOOL OF ART,

EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORK.

The Exhibition of Students' Work, organised by the J. J. School of Art was opened on Wednesday by the Governor of Bombay when he distributed the prizes. Judged by the high level that several of the exhibits have attained and the remarkable variety of the students' work, the Exhibition does credit to the School of Art which has already done much for Art in Bombay in spite of extremely limited resources and which can do much more with greater facilities and more patronage from the public. The exhibits are of a variety of classes, including mural paintings, sketches in oil and water-colours, clay-modelling, pottery, fine wood-carving, metal-engraving, carpet-weaving and architectural designing. The mural paintings which form the main feature of the exhibition are of outstanding merit and many of them are worthy of the trained artist.

LIST OF PRIZE-WINNERS.

The following is the list of prizes awarded:—

H. E. the Governor's Special Prizes for Modelling:—Shaikh Rajjab, 1st Prize. A Certificate and R 25. (for a Figure from Life) and D. J. Murtiwalla, 2nd Prize: A Certificate and R 15. (for a Head from Life.)

Mayo Medals:—M. V. Dubhashi 1st Mayo Medal for being the most successful student in the Painting Atelier; K. C. Roy 2nd Mayo Medal for being the most successful student in the Sculpture Atelier; and R. L. Gehlote, 3rd Mayo Medal for being the most successful student in the Architectural School.

Waddington Prizes:—Y. D. Kawli and A. F. Desouza, Prizes for Figure Composition.

Ellis Prize:—U. P. Rao. Prize for set of works executed during the year.

Griffith's Prize:—M. V. Dubhashi. Prize for best home work done out of Class.

Ganpat Kedari Prize:—H. P. Trivedi Prize for best set of works executed during the year.

Sculpture Atelier:—Y. J. Thakur, 1st Year Prize, R. J. Murtiwalla, 2nd Year Prize, K. C. Roy, 3rd Year Prize, Shaikh Rajjab, 4th Year Prize, and M. Veerappa, 5th Year Prize for class work.

Painting Atelier:—Six Prizes for Special Shading.

Architectural Classes:—Five prizes for class wosk.

Intermediate Grade:—Five prizes for class work.

Elementary Grade:—Four prizes for class work.

Mr. G. K. Mhatre's Special Prizes for the best work by Lady Students:—Miss S. Ball, 1st Prize 2nd year Painting and Miss D. Fraser, 2nd Prize 1st Year Painting.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

10th February, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	19.73
To-day's Opening Rate	19.73
Difference	unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	19·81
Difference	+8

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

10th February, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	10.09
To-day's Opening Rate	10.11
Difference	+2
To-day's Closing Rate	10.13
Difference	+4

Khandi Closing Rate	Rs. 357-8-0
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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1926.

AN INDIAN NAVY.

After his disappointing utterance at the opening of the current session of the Indian Legislative Assembly, it was not expected that Lord Reading's speech to the Council of State would mark any improvement in the attitude of the Government towards the question of constitutional reform. Lord Reading has once again indulged in the hypocritical cant about co-operation and has made it clear that the Tory Government whose mouthpiece he is insist on a complete surrender on the part of India and have no genuine intention of acceding to her demand for an equal and self-respecting partnership in the Empire. In their eyes the Indians are still an inferior people who can be patronised and exploited in turn but who must be kept perpetually in subjection. The announcement which Lord Reading made in the Council of State that the British Government have decided "to reconstruct the Royal Indian Marine as a combatant force to enable India to enter upon the first stage of her naval development and ultimately to undertake her own naval defence" is important not so much as a recognition of India's right to a navy of her own as a fresh revelation of the attitude of her rulers towards her national demand. They seem to imagine that if that demand, in its various aspects, is conceded in principle, however much the concessions are in practice hedged round by checks and restrictions, the Indian people, or at any rate a large section of them, will be so gullible as to be overwhelmed with gratitude to their benevolent rulers. This attitude has been the outstanding characteristic of the viceroyalty of Lord Reading who has consistently brought into play all the arts of his diplomacy to defeat the national movement by piecemeal boons calculated to divide and weaken its constituent forces. Lord Reading has well served the cause of those imperialists who are delaying a genuine reconciliation of India with Britain, but he has ill served India and, notwithstanding all his shrewdness, failed to understand her people and to realise their determination to be free. The people of India are in earnest in demanding now and immediately the reality of freedom. The time is long past when they could be satisfied with a concession here or a boon there. "The first steps towards the creation of an Indian Navy" will certainly be welcomed by them but only as a reform which is at least two decades too late. Twenty years ago they would have been hailed as marking an epoch-making event in her history. But the Indian nation has now attained its manhood and will consider such a concession only in relation to its supreme need, freedom—the status of a nation which is the master in its own house. The Indian Navy which is to be created out of a metamorphosis of the old Royal Indian Marine will be examined by India from this standpoint alone, and thus examined it will not be Indian, or even predominantly so, for many years to come and will not be a Navy at all in the proper sense of the term. It may, on the other hand, conceivably be a most efficient octopus fastened on India under the name and style of the Admiralty charges, on the analogy of the present War Office charges and Indians may well be excused if they distrust the sugar-coating administered in the form of permission to Indians to hold commissioned ranks in the new Service.

The world is talking of universal disarmament and though we do not expect the present capitalistic-cum-Conservative Government in England to be honest and sincere in their professions about reducing armaments,—the Singapore Base would not have been resuscitated, if those professions had been sincere—it is hard to believe that the present is the moment so brazenly to advertise to the world Britain's open breach of the Washington Treaty for a ten-year's Naval holiday. India is not a Dominion in the sense that Canada or Australia is. The Indian Navy will not be something distinct from and independent of the main British Navy. It is possible to camouflage good serviceable cruisers, to be used in war-time, as ordinary liners in peace time. Such a frustration of the Washington Treaty will be quite a permissible move in the inhuman game of armaments; for those against whom the move is primarily made are no whit better, and, for all we know to the contrary, may be indulging in similar moves on their own account. But when a distinct new section is to be added to the Navy available to Britain, her rivals for the mastery of the seas will not, we imagine, take it lying down, and tamely acquiesce, as India perforce must, in the logic of the *fait accompli*. We do not know, of course, if Washington has already been squared and Tokyo talked over into accepting this new creation as being in no way an infringement of the Treaty of 1921; but there are other Powers interested in the Washington Treaty besides the United States and Japan; and we wonder, if on grounds of international honesty, this high-sounding announcement of His Excellency the retiring Viceroy of India will be allowed to pass unchallenged. We have referred to the international aspect of the question, not because we consider it the most important but because we think it serves best to expose the character of this addition to our burdens, so long as India has not the control which other Dominions enjoy over the disposal of their naval and military forces. India needs a Navy to defend herself, her harbours and her commerce; but the Navy must be manned mainly by Indians and entirely controlled by her. In short, it must not be an instrument for the aggrandisement of British Imperialism in India as well as outside.

Again as regards the cost Sir Basil Blackett, our juggler in chief where statistics are concerned, will be ready and, willing to prove that the addition of a few lakhs to the Indian expenditure with ample promise of substantial increase may be shouldered light-heartedly; and, we have no doubt, his obedient and serviceable committees of Todhunters and Thakurdases will be ready to set about finding ways and means for the purpose. The Finance Member has not yet reduced the military expenditure even to that figure considered reasonable as a standard by his own pet, the Inchcape committee. It is more than three years since Lord Inchcape and his colleagues laboured and suggested the figure of 50 crores per annum as a reasonable standard of military or defence expenditure for India; and we are even now spending no less than 55 crores, net, or about 50 per cent. of our total national expenditure. Sir Basil will, of course, be ready to indulge in his usual sleight of hand, and show an admiring audience of his friends and admirers that 56½ crores of money spent on the Army in India, out of a total national expenditure of about 101 crores, represents less than 33 per cent. of the total national revenue, the standard laid down by the Brussels Conference of five short years ago. Sir Basil has invented the new Calculus Basilicus which includes in the computation the provincial revenues and the gross revenues of the commercial services, whereas the benighted financiers in London or Washington are content with computing only the Central Government's figures of revenue and expenditure, without a thought of the State or Local Bodies' revenues for this purpose. Even if Sir Basil forgets it, we must remember that this amount of 56 odd crores does not include the loss on the so-called strategic railways, nor the interest on the many and costly war-loans which India has been forced to contract and shoulder for the expansion of the Empire which cannot guarantee her even equal citizenship. If they were added up, the total defence expenditure of India even to-day,—three or four years after the impeccable Sir Basil Blackett took charge of the finances of this country,—would amount to about 90 crores or thereabouts. Lord Reading is, of course, becomingly reticent in his announcement about the Indian Navy as to the payment of the piper. He knows and we know that they will call the tune from the British Admiralty, and India will have the ineffable pleasure of paying the piper Can India bear this additional burden? And, even if she could, what will she get in return? The chance that one out of every three officers required every year to man the service which will at the outset be entirely British, will be Indian. An Indian Navy is essential to India's defence but if it is to be a truly Indian Navy it must be manned and controlled by Indians who are masters in their own country.

Notes of the Day.

Those Visions

St. Joan had visions and heard voices. So does St. Srinivasan even in these prosaic times. He has had vision. He tells us about them in the "Servant of India" of January 28. In a criticism of Lord Reading's speech the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri tells us what was happening "when the non-co-operation cloud darkened the sky." "We had a vision," he says, "of Sandhurst and Woolwich, and official and non-official Europeans joined in a recommendation that our constitution should be revised before 1929." Mr. Sastri has memories of an "unexampled outburst of brotherliness and comradeship between Britisher and Indian" when the Gandhi movement broke out and spoiled everything, we suppose, because Mr. Sastri ejaculates "How near we then were to the millennium!" But the Right Honourable gentleman has a grievance. He tells us next how the too trustful Liberals were flung overboard, and how Lord Peel cast back the Assembly's request for constitutional advance in its teeth. But are our Liberals down-hearted? No! They will never never desert thei Mr. Micawber—the Government.

The Demand and the Supply

In his address to the Council of State the Viceroy narrated the events which culminated in the appointment of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and sought to make out that the Commission was the natural outcome of a desire to listen to the demands of the Council of State. It is true that in 1923 Sirdar Jogendra Singh moved for the appointment of a Committee to consider the present position of Agriculture in India and that in 1924, Mr. Pheroze Sethna brought up before the Council of State a resolution asking for a Committee to survey the economic condition of the Indian people. He was followed a month later by Sirdar Jogendra Singh again, who this time wanted a committee to explore the possibilities of more extensive irrigation in the country. But all these demands were for the appointment of Committees. The supply has taken the form of the extravaganza of a Commission, which it is supposed, would be able to advise every Minister of Agriculture in every Province by means of the volume of suggestions it would make. The idea is not likely to reconcile India to the Commission.

A Commercial View

It is a great pity the discussion regarding the question of reducing the postal rates was shelved in the Assembly. There was a great chance for the Swarajists and the Independents to declare themselves for such reduction instead of agreeing to postpone the discussion to budget time when they would be able to know what the surplus was. Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan's resolution that the inland rate on postcards should be brought back to three pies again while that on envelopes should be reduced to nine pies ought to have been immediately passed in consideration of the undoubted hardship the present rates involve. The increased rates came into operation in 1922 and since then there has been a steady decrease in the sales. The question is whether the Post Office is to be regarded as a commercial concern or a public utility body whose essential object is to minister to a public convenience without the idea of making a profit in the process. At present the Government of India hold the commercial view but it ought not to be allowed to prevail.

Small Cheer.

The Government of Bombay have felt obliged to explain, after the session of the School Boards Conference, the principles upon which they give grants for primary education. A new system has been adopted since 1923 under which a single consolidated *provisional* grant is made every year to each District Local Board equal to the estimated total expenditure of the Board *less* the estimated "local assets". This looks fair and generous but in practice the tendency is to prevail on the Board to increase the "local assets". It is small consolation to the Board to be offered a system of grants under which it is to be asked to tax itself more so that the Government could assist less. But the most astonishing part of the Government statement is their emphasis on the fact that their liability to contribute towards the cost of Primary Education on a *voluntary* basis is a purely moral one. We are graciously informed that they have undertaken such liability not by statute but by executive orders. It is made clear that generosity of this type will depend upon funds being available. The generosity is always on tap when it is a question of accepting the Lee Commissions recommendations, but when it is a case of helping the education of the people it becomes hedged round with qualifications. Here is a matter which our local legislators must immediately take up to expose the hollowness of popular control over the Transferred Subject of Education.

Thought for the Day

"God be praised, we have been successful in extinguishing a system of rapine which was not only the unremitting scourge of an immense population, but depraved its habits by example, and inflicted necessities while it stood an obstacle to every kind of improvement. It is befitting the British name and character that advantage should be taken of the opening which we have effected, and that establishments should be introduced or stimulated by us which may rear a rising generation in some knowledge of social duties. A time not very remote will arrive when England will, on sound principles of policy, wish to relinquish the domination which she has gradually and unintentionally assumed over this country, and from which she cannot at present recede. In that hour it would be the proudest boast and most delightful reflection that she had used her sovereignty towards enlightening her temporary subjects, so as to enable the native communities to walk alone in the paths of justice, and to maintain with probity towards their benefactress that commercial intercourse in which we should then find a solid interest."—Extract, dated 17th of May 1818, from the private journal of the Marquess of Hastings.

"THE APOTHEOSIS OF INDIAN ART"

A STUDY OF BOMBAY STUDENTS' EXHIBITION.

Visitors to the Exhibition of Students' work at the J. J. School of Art which was opened by His Excellency last evening will be struck on their way up the stairs by a large panel in oils painted upon the wall which faces the room in which the mural paintings are exhibited. This picture shows a Peri-like creature rising through clouds, communing with the spirits of the air. An eagle with aspiring head is far outstripped by her in his lofty flight. The colour scheme is golden, almost to the extent of monochrome. The visitor to the Exhibition of Students' work will do well to begin his tour of the galleries by studying this picture, designed and painted by an Indian student. It strikes the keynote as it were of the whole Exhibition. The opposite room is adorned with the mural paintings of the students: some executed direct upon the walls, some on canvas cemented to the panelling. This painted room has a very specific purpose, and although it is the most complete exhibit to convince one of the capacity of the students—the climax so to speak of all their efforts during the past year, one is not wrong to look at these decorations first.

Indian Message of Beauty.

This room like the last chapter of "Waverley" is really the preface to the work, and will do much to elucidate to the visitor the exhibited class-works which signify the steps by which the standard of efficiency set by these paintings is acquired. Not that this "Indian Room," any more than the "Indian Room" which the students exhibited at Wembley professes to solve the problem of mural decoration. The Wembley Room was painted throughout in oil on canvas—("marouflage" as it is termed) while these panels are mostly executed direct upon the walls in Tempera. The object of this room is not to show the superiority of one medium over the other but what it seeks to bring before the public is a simple statement of the astonishing capacity of Indian students for designing and executing mural paintings. The question of the best processes to utilise in the painting of Indian walls, whether fresco, tempera, encaustic, or oil on canvas, is of great but not of primary importance at this stage, when incredible as it may seem Indian students are still battling for recognition! Now that there is the opportunity of judging the students' work in two different mediums one is struck by the overwhelming impression of a style of wall decoration which in its very essence is so unique that it conclusively surmounts and dominates all influences from non-Indian sources. This is far from admitting that the technique which in some of these panels tends towards a reasoned and not excessive realism is of European origin. There are those who see "European" influence in every work done by an Indian artist to-day—and there are those who see precisely the same influence in the best work of the Indian artist of the past. It will satisfy most people that these wall-paintings of Indian subjects, varied in style as they are, exemplify once and for all the capacity of Indian students to convert their technique whether "Western" or not into the medium for expressing the Indian message of Beauty.

Oil Paintings.

Oil paint may have been discovered by Van Eyck, and certainly Indian artists of the past did not paint in oils—but that is no reason why they should continue to paint only in water-colour. The painting of Krishna's head-dress in Mr. Trivedi's panel of "Krishna and Sudama" or the face and ornaments of the kneeling woman are as important for us in their meaning today as the painting of the vine-leaves in the head of Titian's "Bacchus," which Ruskin so belauded:—these things *could* not have been painted by a European artist.' And what of Mr. Ahivasi's Satva and Parvati.—Mr. Jallaludin's dancing maiden, or the throne in Mr. Dubhashe's "Shakuntala panel?" Such arguments as these, for the recognition of the right of Indian artists to paint Indian buildings, in order to be refuted will first need to be "paralleled"—which will take some doing in the Art Schools of Europe!

Indian Art Students' Contribution

And as in painting so in sculpture. Why on earth, one wonders, as one goes round the work of the modelling students should there be a dearth of sculptors in India? Mr. Shaikh Rajjab's beautiful figure of a girl (which has received a special prize from His Excellency) gives one furiously to think. Here is proficient modelling—grasp of proportion—the accurate seizing of action; true, these things may be seen elsewhere. Yes, but in the next room is another work in relief by the same artist—a romantic panel of Krishna and Radha—a condensation of all these qualities which the prize figure contains, yet superadding to all these that inherent decorative instinct for design which is the Indian Art student's unique contribution to the world to-day. Dearth of opportunity there may be in India but the students' work itself denies the dearth of Art to the face of all the critics. "They say;—what say they?—let them say!" "The apotheosis of Indian Art" painted by Indian students on the walls of the School of Art will let us hope be speedily galvanised by the voice of Indian public opinion into a living reality.

BOMBAY BROTHELS.

May I be permitted as one of the public to say a few words regarding the Bombay Brothels.

With all due respect to Miss Davis and her co-workers, my advice, as one who sees both sides of this case daily, is that it would be a much easier task also a more godly and charitable act, if Miss Davis and her co-workers would start, by stopping further prostitution and saving the lives and souls of good women.

These women, I may mention, are not to be found in Brothels, but are doing the same-thing as those in Brothels, privately. This is the outcome of necessity and not the desire of passion nor the want of moral standard.

Miss Davis and her co-workers are probably aware of the fact that there are hundreds of working girls, who are not earning sufficient to keep body and soul together, hence the private prostitution.

Women and girls must live. The godly and charitable act which Miss Davis and her co-workers, who I presume are leading influential society ladies, should do, is in the first place to seek out the girls, who are out of employment and are unable to get work and have no alternative but to sell their bodies to satisfy the animal passions of the idle rich, and find them employment on liveable salaries, to enable them to lead a decent respectable life.

Secondly, the girls who do this in order to enable them to dress respectably, as is desired by the Burra Shaibs in offices, and to help pay for their board and lodging, also to support and keep a roof over the heads of their aged parents or young sisters and brothers, should also be helped by being given such salaries, that they could live on.

How does Miss Davis, or anybody else, expect a girl to live respectably when she draws a paltry salary of Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month? Are they expected to live in a chawl?

Thirdly.—There are certain ladies who keep what is called a private house and encourage young girls to ruin, making a living out of them. If any place should be shut down it is these places.

These women are nothing else but procuresses, and it is up to the Vigilant Association to stop this before they do any thing bigger.

If Miss Davis would make private enquiries about the women in the Brothels she would find that most of them have some one or other dependent on them, and have to be supported. As these unfortunates have no other means of supporting themselves or their dependents they take the only way left, Do Miss Davis and her co-workers propose that Government should build a mansion and feed and support these women until such time as they can obtain employment? If so this would save millions of souls.

There are always two sides to a question and if the rich would stop crushing the poor, and help them instead to earn an honest living for themselves, it would do more good than abolishing Brothels. These would then not be so numerous as less girls would be driven to that life. It is impossible to square a circle.

C. A. R.

TRIFLES.

A correspondent enquires if the Back Bay is going to be of no use whatever. We can only reply that the Back Bay is brimful of water, and a commodious place for the washing of dirty linen. For more particulars, apply to the Director of Information, Bombay.

* * *

"We should not like our remarks to be interpreted as a criticism of the Director of Education, especially in his absence" says a Malay paper. He was going to have a bad time of it, I suppose, after his return.

* * *

Head-line in a daily paper—'The Kaiser interviewed sighs for London again." Curious that he is not sighing for Berlin!

* * *

I take the following advertisement from a go-ahead contemporary:—

EARN MORE MONEY.

"You can learn Soap-making in a few days by our course of training by Correspondence."

And thermal baths are administered by telephone, payment being strictly in advance.

* * *

Modern poetasters are having an easy time of it. When Pope wrote poetry, there were rigid rules of metre and rhyme. The tendency now is to follow a crawling, metreless style, putting all disorder to the expansiveness of the poet who is above restrictive conventions. If Rabindranath Tagore condenses his poetry in prose-versions, why shouldn't little aspirants work off their sentiment in lawless rhyme, known professionally as free verse?

* * *

The problem was handled by Mr. Lawrence Binyon in a recent lecture. From free verse, the poets descended to boneless prose; thence, they have come to symbolic spurts. The words are dispensed with and we are visited with the ejaculation of sounds. It is considered very sublime and intensive poetry. If from the profusion of symbols, they descended further to the level of profound silence, all would be well.

* * *

George Buchanan built a wall
From Churchgate to Colaba
Found the order rather tall
It looks more like a harbour.

Many years of labour spent
To satisfy a whim.
Causes Government to repent
For having trusted him.

Four lonely crores have flown
Across a tranquil Bay
Shall we raise another loan
To keep the boys at play?

* * *

Old Gentleman: "You're very young to be left in charge of the shop. Have you any diploma?"

Assistant: "I'm afraid not, sir, but we've a preparation of our own that's just as good."

WAYFARER.

COMMONWEALTH BILL

UNSUCCESSFUL IN THE BALLOT.

MUST WAIT TILL NEXT SESSION.

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The Commonwealth of India Bill was placed on the official list of the Labour Party only last week.

It was unsuccessful, however, in the ballot and must probably await next session.

Opposition is bound to develop on the franchise provisions but the official endorsement of the Labour Party seems to entail the support of all Labour members. This point, however, is not clear.

WHY BILL IS DELAYED?

MRS. BESANT EXPLAINS.

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

A London correspondent wires to "Madras Mail":—"The Labour Party was unlucky in ballot for Bills, only securing four out of 15 places. These places have already been allocated to unemployment and other vital measures. The Commonwealth Bill is therefore delayed."

"Explaining her Bombay interview in which she advised throwing out of Budgets in case the Commonwealth Bill was rejected, Mrs. Besant wires to "New India":—"Perhaps some people now see why I refrained from providing sanctions, as they are called, to be brought into action in the Commonwealth Bill will not prove successful. I could not know beforehand what conditions would surround the Bill. I could not know if the Labour Party would officially take up the Bill and provide a favourable arena for a constitutional battle. The reply to the rejection of the Bill had to depend on the Bill getting into Parliament and the nature of the struggle. Now the Bill is in Parliament and adopted by the Labour Party the right course is clear. There is only one end to such a struggle—victory for India. The time of victory depends on the energy and determination shown by the people of India, but final victory is sure."—F. P. I.

MAHATMA'S SERVICE TO HUMANITY.

PROPOSED CONFERMENT OF LL. D DEGREE.

MADRAS, Feb. 10.

A notice has been given of a resolution to be moved at the meeting of the Senate of the Madras University on the 17th March next recommending that the honorary degree of L.L.D. be conferred on Mahatma Gandhi for his services to humanity.—A. P.

KHADI FOR MUNICIPAL SERVANTS.

MADRAS CORPORATION RESOLUTION

MADRAS, Feb. 10.

At to-day's meeting of the Madras Corporation a resolution was adopted recommending that usual clothing supplied by the Corporation to its subordinates and the servants shall, in future, consist of handspun and handwoven khaddar.

It was also resolved that spinning be made compulsory in all Corporation schools.—A. P.

MORE ABOUT POLICE SUPDT'S MURDER.

LAHORE, Feb. 10.

Apropos the murder of Mr. T. A. Ekins, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on the 7th instant at Katlang in the Mardan Sub-division of the Peshawar District further particulars have come to light. He was at the time in the camp at Katlang. In the evening when he was out riding he met his future murderer who had a suspicious look and was carrying a rifle. Mr. Ekins asking him for one of the absconding accomplices in the recent raid challenged him as being one of them. The man hearing this bolted away to make good his escape but being pursued by Mr. Ekins rushed back and shot him dead. Mr. Ekins, who was only 28 years old joined the Indian Police Service in October 1923—A. P.

CABLE ITEM

A London message says:—Mr. Peter Smith Swan, formerly a Calcutta merchant, left £103,000.

The North Calcutta Temperance Union appointed a Committee to investigate into the opium habit.

The Panipat Mohurram case in which several Hindus stand charged for various offences in connection with the disturbances that ensued on the Mohurram day has been posted to the 12th of February for judgment by Mr. S. Waugh, Special Magistrate.

Owing to frequent raids by criminals from Siam the local Government has now established a system of patrols on the Siamese frontier. These patrols have recently met with a certain amount of success.

FRENCH FINANCE

END OF VIRTUAL DEADLOCK?

M. BRIAND'S ULTIMATUM.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Paris.—The long-drawn out financial debate in the Chamber at length led M. Briand to endeavour to end a virtual deadlock by a sort of ultimatum to the Chamber. The Premier declared that 4½ milliards required to balance the budget must be voted by the Chamber within six days so that the Senate could start a debate on the matter within a week. Otherwise, the situation would become grave, even alarming. Government would throw its existence into the scales.

M. Briand's intervention was due to the criticism of Government's alleged sitting on the fence, and failing to give the Chamber a lead as members of Government abstained from voting on the Cartel's proposal compulsorily to convert bearer to registered stock which was carried by a substantial majority, despite Government's opposition. It was officially explained that abstention was due to the Government's desire for a compromise.—Reuter's Special.

GEDDES AXE IN BELGIUM.

STRONG PUBLIC DISAPPROVAL.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Brussels.—Public disapproval of the far-reaching army cuts made by Government which led to the resignation of General Kestens, Minister of Defence, was illustrated, to-day, when on the occasion of consigning 37 standards belonging to the disbanded regiments to the Army Museum, dense crowds demonstrated and threw flowers at the flags and shouted, "Long Live the Army" and "Down with Government." The crowd broke through the police cordon. The Premier, Viscount Poullet, was greeted with shouts of "Down with Poullet" and he had difficulty in reaching the Museum whence after a speech in salutation of the flags he had to escape by the back-door to avoid a hostile demonstration. The crowd finally dispersed, and proceeded to the grave of the unknown soldier.—Reuter.

FORTIFICATION OF TURKISH PORTS

LONDON, Feb. 10.

According to the "Daily Telegraph's" Riga correspondent a message from Moscow says several Turkish ports in the Black Sea and the Mediterranean are being fortified. The Soviet Government is helping in supplying building and military materials.—Reuter.

SURVEY FOR FUTURE RAILWAY IN PERSIA.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Teheran.—The Mejliss has unanimously empowered Government to survey important lines for the future railway, employing one American and one German engineers.—Reuter.

BAHRA AGREEMENT AND IBN SAUD.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Ponsonby, Sir A. Chamberlain said the Bahra Agreement signed on 1st November, 1925, did not involve recognition of Ibn Saud as King of the Hedjaz.—Reuter.

AERIAL SERVICE IN PERSIA

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Teheran.—The Mejliss has approved the agreement with the Junkers Company for an aerial mail service between Bushire, Teheran, Enzeli and Khanikin.—Reuter.

FARMER AND BORROWING.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL CREDIT.

LONON, Feb. 10.

The utilisation of joint-stock banks for a short-term credit and the establishment of the central land bank for a long-term credit are two principal proposals contained in the Government's report on agricultural credit issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The report points out that "one of the chief aims of rational credit system should be to free the farmer from credit entanglements which the system of borrowing from the trades-people often involves."—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Dr. Annie Besant is expected to arrive at Hyderabad (Sind) on Thursday, the 11th instant. She will deliver there lectures on the "Commonwealth of India Bill" on the World Teacher, and preside over the Commonwealth of India Bill Conference, at Khalikdina Hall at Karachi on Sunday. She will leave by the Punjab Mail on the 16th arriving at Multan on the 17th, and Lahore on the 18th, and will leave for Delhi the same evening. Major Graham Pole, M.P., and Mr. Shivarao are expected with her to address the Conference at Karachi.

Viscount and Lady Lee arrived at the Government House, Rangoon, on Tuesday.

THREAT OF WAR

MEANING OF MUSSOLINI'S SPEECH.

DR. STRESEMANN'S ASSERTIVENESS.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Berlin.—The keynote of Dr. Stresemann's speech, which is applauded by all parties, was the insistence on Germany's right to support the cultural claims of minorities abroad and her determination to support them before the League of Nations. Dr. Stresemann re-asserted Germany's intention to respect Italian sovereignty in South Tyrol, and added there was such a thing as international morality. Despite numerous Italian decrees promising to respect the rights of the minority in South Tyrol, the Fascist regime was steadily working towards its de-Germanisation. Dr. Stresemann admitted that newspapers had published false reports, and that some private individuals in Munich had appealed to the people to boycott Italian goods, but he expressed the opinion that it was absurd to threaten a breach of the International commercial agreement owing to an unimportant movement of private persons which the Government disowned.

Proceeding, Dr. Stresemann said if Sgr. Mussolini thought that the changed attitude of the German Press was due to the Government's order, he forgot that it was impossible and arbitrary to restrict the freedom of the Press of Berlin as it was of Rome. The Reich did not intend to forbid the German Press to express sympathy for the land and people which were German for centuries. If owing to the oppression of people a danger of disturbance of peace arose, then an appeal would be made to the League of Nations. (Ironic laughter from the Right.) Sgr. Mussolini's speech was regarded throughout the world as a threat of war against Germany and Austria. Such a threat was incompatible with the spirit of the League. Dr. Stresemann reproved the Bavarian Premier and again asserted that the Reich Government was responsible for the foreign policy. He concluded by saying that while they wanted to live at peace with Italy he repudiated the threats levelled against Germany.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI'S OUTBURST.

GERMANY DECLINES TO REPLY.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Berlin.—In the Reichstag, Dr. Stresemann declared that the German Government declined to reply to Sgr. Mussolini's outburst in terms similar to his. Sgr. Mussolini's speech was more suited to mass meetings than to international discussions. Dr. Stresemann then proceeded to read a statement in which he emphasised that the German Government had no quarrel with Italy, and recalled Sgr. Mussolini's assertions in 1920 on the absence of conflicting Italo-German economic or political interests.—Reuter.

REICHSTAG CONDEMNS MUSSOLINI'S ATTACK.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Berlin.—The Reichstag, except the Communists, passed with acclamation a resolution emphatically repelling the "unjustified and insulting" attacks of Sgr. Mussolini and declaring that Germany will not allow its right to demand just treatment for the German minorities under a foreign sovereignty to be restricted "by insulting outbursts and senseless threats, whatever may be their source."—Reuter.

QUESTION TO BE SUBMITTED TO LEAGUE?

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Paris.—A despatch from Innsbruck states that President Stumpf in the Tyrolean Diet, referring to a possible advance of the Italian front on the north adumbrated by Sgr. Mussolini, said he would ask the Austrian Federal Government to see whether the question should not be submitted to the League of Nations.—Reuter.

SEIZURE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Rome.—Newspapers here publish accounts of the seizure at Layarone in the plateau of Tyrol of some 20 tons of arms and ammunition including machine-guns. The possessors of arms are reported to have been frequently visited by emissaries from Munich. There have been similar seizures at two other centres. Five arrests have been made, and more are expected.—Reuter.

EAROPEAN POWERS PERTURBED.

LONON, Feb. 10.

Paris.—That Germany's admission to the League preludes a fresh offensive against the Treaty of Versailles is argued by "Le Journal" which draws attention to the forthcoming meeting between M. Briand and the Belgian Foreign Minister Vandevelde when, it declares, besides the customs tariffs they will discuss the general policy. The paper further says Belgium is bound to side with France in demanding "essential safeguards."

The "Gaulois" thinks that Reich will appear in Geneva as a perpetual plaintiff and a claimant.

The "Figaro" urges that since Germany is to have a permanent seat in the League Council Ponald should have the same.—Reuter's Special.

GERMANY AND LEAGUE.

DR. STRESEMANN'S APPLICATION FOR ADMITTANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Berlin.—Germany's application for admittance into the League has been handed to the Secretary-General of th League of Nations signed by Dr. Stresemann who briefly requests that the application be placed on the agenda of the meeting of the League very soon. Dr. Stresemann attaches a copy of the note from the Governments which participated in the Locarno agreements answering Germany's request for elucidation of the Article fifteen of the League's Covenant. The note says the articles when interpreted would mean that each member of the League must loyally and effectively do his part to make the Covenant respected and oppose all aggressive action in a manner compatible with his military position and considering his geographical situation.—Reuter.

COMPROMISE CLAUSE

RELIEVING FEATURE OF ASIATIC BILL?

PROPERTY RIGHTS IN S. AFRICA.

LONON, Feb. 10.

Cape Town.—The issue of the Asiatic Bill to-day has revealed a new clause of immense importance dealing with conditions under which Indians may hold property anywhere within the Union. Subject to two sections and one sub-section already known, "The Governor-General may by a proclamation in the Gazette declare that from and after a date therein specified, not being earlier than the first day of August 1925, no person of any class indicated in such a proclamation shall (1) anywhere within the Union, hire or take over or as a lessee, renew the lease of any immovable property for a period exceeding five years; or (2) in the provinces on the Cape of Goodhope and Natal acquire any immovable property save for residential purposes in the class residential area or for trading purposes in the class residential area or for any purpose in the class residential and trading area."

The Viceroy's Commission and other Indian opinion naturally are taking very intense interest in the new clause and are endeavouring to secure complete elucidation. Certainly, as drafted it seems to embody a compromise aiming at a definite settlement of the property question.

SCOPE OF THE BILL.

The new Asiatic Bill provides that the coastal belt in Natal shall not include any part of Zululand.—Reuter.

LORD OLIVIER'S PROPOSAL POSTPONED

LONON, Feb. 10.

Lord Olivier has postponed to 24th February his motion with reference to the Indians in South Africa.—Reuter.

SOVIET AND DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

LONON, Feb. 10.

Moscow.—Replying to a telegram from the Secretary General of the League of Nations announcing the proposal to adjourn the Disarmament Conference M. Tchitcherin agrees to postponement but insists as a condition of the Soviet's participation that the Conference should be held in Switzerland and adds that the Soviet would prefer the venue in a country which is diplomatically related with the Soviet.—Reuter.

PROHIBITION AFTER 20 YEARS.

RESOLUTION IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

Discussion of resolutions on the Excise Committee's Report was resumed at to-day's meeting of the Madras Legislative Council. The majority of speakers strongly supported the adoption of total prohibition as the goal of the Government's policy.

The Hon. T. E. Moir requested the House not to lose sight of the financial aspect of the problem. The total loss of revenue by enforcement of this reform in this province would not be short of six crores, and he regretted that no proposals had emanated as to the ways and means of meeting the deficit.

Sir A. P. Patro, replying to the debate, also referred to the financial issues involved. After dealing with the merits of the proposals he assured that they would be seriously considered before final orders were passed on the report.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

SUKKER BARRAGE.

TWO CRORES ALREADY SPENT.

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Feb 9.

In a durbar speech, Commissioner-in-Sind, Mr. Cadell, at Jacobabad referring to the Sukkur Barrage announced that more than two crores of rupees had been spent and that the disgribution of land on the barrage area would soon begin. Some land would be given to local claimants at concession rates but greater portion would be sold at the best rates obtainable. Touching the police administration in Sind Mr. Cadell referred to the Amri dacoity and the exploits of Miran Jamali gang and said that he had been pressing for an increased police force in Sind.

Touching the communal questions he traced the present bitterness to the alarmist and inciting newspaper writings on both the Hindu and Muslim sides. There had been a few prosecutions and many more warnings but if the latter did not have a desired effect, sterner action would have to be taken in future.—A. P.

MOSUL POURPARLERS

SWEEPING EDUCATIONAL REFORMS.

TURKEY & HER DEBTORS

(From our Correspondent.)

STAMBOUL, Jan. 19.

Official and non-official circles have, here, been observing strict silence regarding the course of Mosul pourparlers. And yet the British Press did not cease from hazarding guesses and conjectures regarding the probable Turkish attitude on this question in future. Every possible hint thrown down by British Press representatives regarding a change of Turkish view-point one way or the other, is devoid of truth and does not carry more weight than a mere groping in the dark. If the "Times" says that the Turks are more intransigent now than they were a week before, it is absolutely wrong. If the "Sunday Express" confides to its readers that the Turks will not go to the length of a war over Mosul but would take up a negative attitude or would make a temporary truce, it is also making a wrong reading of the situation. The fact is that, come what may, the Turks will not renounce their claim over Mosul—a part of their Fatherland. They will not, of course, leave untried any means which can lead them to an honourable and amicable settlement of the dispute. During the last week, no new development has taken place, and the conversations between Baldwin and Ferid Bey in London have not helped in advancing the cause of peace; for the British wish to discuss the matters on the basis of the Geneva award and the Turks do not recognise that award.

TURKEY HONOURS HER BOND.

When the struggle for Turkish Independence was over, and the Republican regime was established in the country, the Government promised to recognise the internal debt left to them as a legacy from the deliquidated Ottoman Empire. The Government in the flush of victory could easily have defied the bond-holders of this debt who were mainly non-Moslems or Moslem supporters of the Sultanat. But they, most honourably, undertook to redeem their promises given to the people at the time of the beginning of the Nationalist movement. Allowance was at once made in the Budget of the Republic to pay the annual interest to the Bond-holders. The scanty resources of the Republic were ungrudgingly allowed to be burdened by this expenditure to the amount of 2 million Turkish Lira (£. T. 8.5 eq. £1 sterling). This year, the Government Financial Commission, which is busy in balancing the budget, recommended that these bonds should be redeemed in full and at their face value calculated in gold. The Government and the Assembly have accepted this recommendation and these Bond-holders shall have the first claim over the proceeds from customs, sale of the State property of the Ottoman Empire as palaces, crown-lands etc. The State Treasury also undertakes to pay off a part of this debt. The holders of these bonds can secure a lease of the State buildings or can buy them with these bonds. In case of their demanding cash payment from the Treasury etc. the rate of discount chargeable on these papers will be 6 per cent.

One of the chief considerations which induced the Government to pay off these bond-holders at the earliest opportunity, has been the annual tribute of £ T 2,000,000 which the Treasury was obliged to pay to these capitalists as their interest.

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS.

Humanity has passed through such periods too, during which the ruling cliques tried to keep the population ignorant; for, enlightenment of the people would have led to a demand for the curtailment of the autocratic powers of the ruling despots. Turkey under the Sultans suffered from a similar handicap. At first the education was a luxury available to the favoured few; later it produced mere officials or "Tchinoviks." The Republican Government are making some sweeping changes in the educational system of the country to clear away the debris of the Empire of by-gone days. For example Arts Colleges are to be replaced by Technical Colleges where the youth will be schooled in various industrial professions and commercial enterprises; Training Colleges will be classified into two categories: one bringing up teachers for the town-schools and industrial life and the other educating the would-be-teachers in agricultural pursuits and other occupations suited for the village life. Primary education, which is now free and compulsory throughout Turkey, will be reduced to three years for village boys now, who will attend the school only till noon, so that they may help their parents on the fields in the afternoon. Formerly the primary course extended over five years. But the shortage of manual labour on the fields, on account of the sparse population in Anatolia obliged the Government to curtail this period.

M. DE JOUVENEL AT BEIRUT.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Paris.—A message from Beirut states that M. de Jouvenel has arrived there en route to Angora to confer with the Turkish Government. One result of the meeting will doubtless be the prevention of further incursions from Turkey, one of which resulted in fighting to the northwest of Aleppo.—Reuter.

RT. HON. H. A. L. FISHER RETIRES FROM PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

It is announced that Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher is retiring from Parliament this week.—Reuter.

"C. P. GOVERNOR'S MISTAKE"

ECHOES OF FLAG SATYAGRAH.

ASSEMBLY DISCUSSION ON CRIME SECTION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

The echoes of the Nagpur Satyagraha agitation of 1923 were heard in quick succession in the Legislative Assembly for practically the whole of to-day. It was on a small bill of Government based (from their point of view) on reports of the jail authorities that the magistrates should be given discretion to send to either simple or rigorous imprisonment those who cannot furnish security under the notorious section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It will be remembered that when the whole code underwent the revision the legislature deliberately removed the discretion and forced the magistrates to send such a class of suspects only to simple imprisonment. But Government felt very strong over it and brought forward last September a bill to restore discretion on the ground that simple imprisonment is not unsuitable for a class of men proceeded against under Section 109. The non-official house then was somewhat thin and therefore Government managed to obtain 51 votes but even then the non-officials had one more vote and the Bill was rejected. had one more vote and the Bill was rejected Within less than four months Government managed to obtain opinions of all local Governments and jail authorities. And hurled them before the Assembly members to reconsider their attitude and vote for the restoration of discretion. The non-officials, somewhat found no reason for altering their view. But the same cause which was responsible for the passage of the Contempt of Courts Bill on Monday namely the thinness of the non-official attendance prevailed also to-day and amidst loud applause of the Treasury Benches Sir Alexander Muddiman's motion for the consideration of the bill was passed by a majority of seven votes.

GROSS ABUSE OF POWER.

The result of the division startled those in galleries who had heard the whole day nothing but the opposition to the bill. Of course, Government case was very weak and Sir Alexander Muddiman had to admit in so many words that Sir Frank Sly's Government had committed a gross abuse of Section 109 in connection with the National Flag agitation. But his main theme was that 33 per cent. of the persons imprisoned under Section 109 had been previously convicted of offences including an element of theft. Excepting for Mr. W. M. Hussainally and Mr. K. V. Reddi who gave a somewhat cautious support to the bill there was not one member in the whole of the non-official house who supported the Government point of view. Indeed the speeches varied in the warmth and vigour from the mild and analytical Mr. Jinnah to the boisterous and clamant Mr. Pal, with Sir Hari Singh Gour's indignant denunciation. The Home Member was brief in his reply. He admitted Sir Frank Sly's Government's mistake but he pleaded "that has nothing to do with your opposition to the bill which is one for the protection of the citizen against the criminal." This appeal evidently had some force with a few Mahomedans who either remained neutral or joined the Government at the time of voting. The discussion on clause by clause of the bill will take place on Monday and the non-officials hope to disappoint Sir Alexander Muddiman on that day by getting more adherents to their side. On the other hand Sir Alexander hopes that the present strength can be maintained.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

DELHI, Feb. 10.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning to dispose of the official business relating mostly to Government bills. Sir Basil Blackett replying to a series of questions of Mr. Joshi about opium said Government decided to stop exports of opium to non-Asiatic countries other than the United Kingdom in 1924 and to Persia in 1925. In none of above cases was Government prepared to state reasons for the decision to stop export to these places. So far as Government was aware no arrangements had been made for a committee of the League of Nations to visit India to investigate the opium problem. No international conventions relating to drugs had been ratified by the Indian Legislature.

Sir Basil Blackett drew attention to the announcement of the new opium policy of Government made yesterday by the Viceroy which he read out to the House. He, therefore, did not think it desirable to answer the enquiry regarding the stoppage of the export of opium to Mecca and the reason for its stoppage.

The Home Member laid a statement on the table showing that the visits of Viceroy to Calcutta during years 1923 to 1925 cost Rs. 2,04,000.—A. P.

ELECTION OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

Before the House proceeded to the Legislative business Sir Alexander Muddiman made the usual annual motion for the election of standing committees to be attached to four departments. These committees were appointed by Government in response to the resolution of Mr. Neogy passed by the first Assembly to enable the non-official members to have experience of practical administration. Mr. Neogy to-day opposed the motion for election of committee because he complained that Government had not called these committees often nor had it used them for the purpose for which the Assembly wanted them to be used.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar asked as to what had happened to the last year's panel?

(Continued on next page.)

MILITARY TRAINING

UNIVERSITY SENATE'S DECISION.

COLLEGES' CONCENTRATION SCHEME TURNED DOWN.

A meeting of the Senate now sitting in Committee was held on Wednesday, Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad presiding, when further consideration was given to the report of the University Reform Committee. It was decided after some discussion on the motion of Dr. K. G. Naik, to have a university institution, or college, to embrace all the departments of science, both pure and applied, as might be decided by the Senate hereafter.

CONCENTRATION OF COLLEGES.

The Committee then considered the question of the Concentration of Colleges round the University.

The Rev. John McKenzie opposing this recommendation said now that the Back Bay Scheme had failed the Secretariat buildings would not be available to the University. The Colleges did not want to go away from their present sites, for they had done good work there, and their removal from their present place would mean the loss of their individuality. They had besides, got hostels and the students were in constant touch with the professors, and the removal of these colleges would mean the loss of that personal touch.

Principal Tannan objected to the removal of the Sydenham College of Commerce as its present site was the most suitable for its purpose.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed said concentration of colleges was neither impracticable nor undesirable, provided money was forthcoming.

The Senate then decided that they were against the proposed concentration of the University round its present site.

MILITARY TRAINING.

It was also decided that the University should institute a system of medical examination and of some form of compulsory physical and military training of University students, to be organised and directed by University officers.

HARD COURT TENNIS.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CHAMPIONSHIPS

RANGARAO IN THE SEMI-FINAL

As the Presidency Championships approach their closing stages speculation is rife as to who will be able to annex the titles this year. On Wednesday Rangarao by defeating Doss in two straight sets earned the right to face Raja Iyer in the semi-final to-day. It is unfortunate that two such players should meet before the final. The match should be one which will be long remembered as Raja Iyer is as keen as ever to retain the title while Ranga Rao is just as keen to wrest it from him. Another interesting semi-final should be the match between Mrs. Row and Mrs. Clayton, last year's runner up. Gonsalvis and Pereira, who figured in the final match, are due to meet Puthkote and Doss, the former of whom, in partnership with Gore, won the event last year. All arrangements have been made by the Hindu Gymkhana for the spectators and an entrance fee of one rupee will be charged for gentlemen, ladies being admitted at half price.

RESULTS.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

U. D. Rangarao beat Doss, 6—0, 6—1.

N. B. Bhagvat beat M. K. Gandhi, 6—1, 6—3.

A. C. Pereira beat D. V. Vartak, 6—4, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Miss Talyarkhan and Powwala beat Mrs. Gevrec and Girdhardas, 7—5, 8—6.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURE.

HIND GYMKHANA.

Court No. 1 (4 p.m.) Raja Iyer vs. Ranga Rao, followed by Mrs. Row vs. Mrs. Clayton, followed by Miss Duke and Bell vs. Mrs. Cooper and Gonsalvis.

Court No. 2 (4 p.m.) Puthkote and Doss vs. Gonsalvis and Pereira, followed by Prince Ghanashyamsinghji and Rangarao vs. Mehta and Mehta.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

In an Inter-Hospitals Rugby Cup second round match, Guys Hospital beat Middlesex by 16 points to 3 at Richmond.

The following football match was played in the Second Division of the League to-day:—

Stockport 1 Fulham 2.

The Scottish Cup replays have resulted as follows:—Clyde 1 Arthurlie 0. St. Mirran 3 Arbroath 0.—Reuter's Special.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Krishna Pandurang, a carpenter, aged about 32 years, was working on a saw bench at Kandawadi, Girgaon, on the 1st instant, when a piece of wood got loose and struck him on the abdomen. He fell down unconscious and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Tuesday, death being due to peritonitis following infection from ruptured intestines.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

"C. P. GOVERNOR'S MISTAKE"

(Continued from previous page.)

Did they hold any meeting of these committees? If these were a farce why should not the Government say so and do away with them?

Mr. Joshi suggested that the report of the work of these committees be prepared to enable the House to judge the extent to which these have been used.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said personally he would be glad to consult the standing committee attached to the Home Department more often than hitherto. The difficulty was that during the time of the session they were all busy with the Assembly's work and their normal departmental work and the Executive Council work also kept them busy till late every evening. That was why it was difficulty to summon a meeting of the standing committees during the session. A number of matters also arose which could not brook delay and on which a decision had to be taken soon.

Mr. Rangaswami: Then why have the committees at all?

The motion of the Home Member for the election of panel for these committees was put and carried by 46 to 25. The House then proceeded to consider the Naturalization Bill.

THE NATURALIZATION BILL.

More than half a dozen amendments were moved but were either rejected or withdrawn except that of Mr. B. Das who suggested that one of the conditions of the grant of a certificate of Naturalization be that the country of the applicant did not exclude Indians from Naturalisation. Mr. Tonkinson on behalf of Government accepted the suggestion and moved a proper amendment to give effect to Mr. Das's desire.

According to the amendment of Mr. Tonkinson an applicant has to show that "he is neither a British subject nor a subject of any State in Europe or America or of any State in which the Indian British subject is prevented by or under any law from becoming a subject by naturalization."

After all the clauses had been passed Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar opposed the passage of the Bill because he held it had been drawn up by Government on such narrow lines that the House could not amend it so as to retaliate against the United States of America and South Africa and other countries which differentiated against Indians in respect of naturalization certificate. Government should bring in a new and broader bill.

Lala Lajpat Rai felt that the bill had not been discussed seriously by the House, particularly the amendments of Mr. K. S. Roy who had devoted much thought to the subject. The speaker, when he was in Japan, knew that though they could have a naturalization certificate they could not hold real property. He did not know what the position now was. There should be reciprocal provision in India.

Mr. Tonkinson assured Lala Lajpat Rai that Government would look into the matter but pointed out that the changes necessary to give effect to the Lala's desire would require a separate Bill.

The Naturalization Bill was then passed.

The House also passed without much discussion the Presidency Insolvency Bill as amended by the Select Committee.

Sir Alexander Muddiman next moved the consideration of his important bill to restore discretion to courts to award rigorous or simple imprisonment under section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said he brought in the bill last September to restore the discretion to impose rigorous imprisonment but the House by a majority of only one vote rejected his proposal. Now that majority of one had disappeared because at least one of the members Mr. Abdul Haye who moved the other day a resolution about Vagrancy Act must (the speaker expected) vote now with him. (Laughter). The Home Member quoted at some length from the provisions of the English Vagrancy Act to show that under the English law persons coming within our section 109 were much more severely dealt with than in India. Since he last addressed the House he had obtained figures from local Governments which shewed that 3,134 persons were in jail on 1st October last under section 109. Of them 1,113 were persons with previous convictions and 1,035 had previous convictions for offences including an element of theft. Thus more than 33 per cent. of people in jail under this section had previous convictions for offences including an element of theft.

He read extracts from opinions of various local Governments which showed unanimity among them in asking for restoration of discretion to impose rigorous imprisonment because numerous habitual offenders had to be dealt with under the section. Home Member next quoted from jail reports from various provinces. Jail report from United Provinces for instance stated "In my recent inspection of jail I found one man with thirteen previous convictions thoroughly enjoying simple imprisonment at Government expense." (Laughter).

The Home Member therefore declared that the considered judgment of all local Governments and the opinion of all jail authorities were in favour of his proposal. There was absolutely a clear and convincing case. All he was asking for was not that rigorous imprisonment must be imposed in all cases but that discretion to impose simple or rigorous imprisonment be conceded to Magistrates who could be trusted to use this power wisely. Concluding the Home Member said his case was amazingly strong. They had been told that the Government ran its machinery regardless of what the non-official members said. Here was an instance that a single vote of a non-official member of the House had for three months continued the state of affair such as he had described.

NAGPUR SATYAGRAHA PRISONERS.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt opposed the bill and expressed his surprise that the Home Member should have come back within three months of previous vote of House to ask it to revise that vote. He reminded the House of the manner this section 109 was used in connection with the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha Movement when a large number of young men were hauled up under this section.

Mr. Hussanally speaking with 25 years' experience as a magistrate said that the class of people who were generally hauled up in his part of the country (Sind) were ruffians and dangerous characters for whom simple imprisonment was no punishment. He admitted, however, that if it was a fact, as stated by Mr. A. N. Dutt, that political prisoners were dealt with under the section and given rigorous imprisonment steps should be taken to exclude them.—A. P.

Mr. Chamanlal said the need of the situation was not the creation of prison houses but poor houses. The class of people who would come under section 109 would be poor, those who could not get legal assistance. The object of the Government must be reformation and not terrorisation and reformation would not come from rigours of prison house but by providing work houses.

Sir Hari Singh Gour opposing the bill reiterated the objections he had raised in September last, namely, a preventive action should not be converted into a punitive action and there was no safeguard against the abuse of the Act. What justification was there, he asked, for glaring abuse, nay, prostitution of this section 109 when dozens and dozens of persons for whom this was never meant to be applied were sent to jail by Sir Frank Sly's Government against the emphatic protest of the Nagpur Bar Association.

Sir Henry Stanyon said there was always the High Courts which zealously guarded the rights and liberties of the subject if the magistrates anywhere went wrong in punishing under this section. He was sure if the Nagpur Satyagrahis had applied for a revision their cases would have been properly considered.

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch.

FAULT OF MAGISTRATES.

Mr. Rangachariar opposed the bill. This Section 109 was never meant to be applied to habitual criminals for whom there were different sections. If the police and the magistrates had gone wrong in applying this section against crimina's who ought to have been treated under Section 110 then it was their fault and not of the legislature.

Mr. Tonkinson quoted law to show that in certain cases it was difficult to proceed against the criminals under Section 110.

Khan Bahadur Rahman supported the bill in order to punish criminals who were a menace to the society.

Mr. K. V. Reddi said he would welcome an undertaking from the Home Member that Section 109 would not be used against politicals. There was no great danger, he said, in allowing the bill to be passed.

Pandit Shyamlal Nehru quoted two cases in which persons with fairly good means of livelihood were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. He himself saw these cases in Lucknow jails where he himself was under section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The lot of these persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was hard. Each had to do three bullocks' work for ten hours.

A SCANDALOUS PAGE.

Mr. B. C. Pal said in view of the past history of this section it was impossible for any honest legislator to vote for the bill. The abuse of the power under Section 109 was due to combing judicial and executive functions in the person of the same magistrate. Unless Government obliterated that scandalous page from the administration of criminal justice namely the Nagpur Satyagraha affair it would be impossible for Government to accept any support for the Bill giving discretionary power to magistrates. He could speak on this Nagpur affair with greater freedom and impartiality because from the beginning of that movement he was opposed to it. He asked were the Nagpur Satyagrahis criminals in any sense. They were all respectable lawyers and educated men who out of conviction fought for the flag. If he (speaker) were in the position of the Satyagrahis he would have refused to furnish security (applause) for why should he furnish security when the police questioned his respectability and honesty. Why did not the High Court exercise its power under section 435 by calling for the records of the Nagpur Satyagrahis. This was not done. What was the use of revisional jurisdiction given to the High Court. The whole affair was scandalous. Government sowed the wind they must reap the whirlwind or something like that. (Loud applause).

NO CASE MADE OUT.

Lala Lajpat Rai thought no case had been made out for a change and it would be dangerous to accept the Government motion, especially as the Jail Administration was very defective.

Mr. Jinnah after examining the legal aspects of the question declared that he was not prepared to support the bill unless there was a clear evidence that the amendment recently made in the law had created serious difficulties.

ABUSE OF LAW.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replying said: That the abuse of the section was no argument that the section itself was wrong. If that argument was pressed then where would the position of the whole of the penal and criminal law be. If the Nagpur politicians felt that they had been wronged there was the right of appeal which they could have taken advantage of. This right of appeal provided under section 406 was a sufficient safeguard. He could not nor indeed could any one promise or give an undertaking that the law would not be abused. The majority of the proceedings were taken in good faith by the police. There might be black sheep as everywhere there were who might go wrong. Where were they not and if everything was so perfect then many of the professions would have to be closed and Mr. Rangachariar, for example, would not be making a huge practice. (Laughter). So Sir Alexander asked the House to consider the motion on its merits in the light of the opinions embodied in the white paper. In the face of that document he as Home Member could not wait any longer with the bill which must be passed if jail discipline was to be enforced and maintained.

RESPECT FOR ASSEMBLY.

Concluding the Home Member said: "I have not brought this matter again lightly. It was open to me when the Assembly refused this motion last September to have taken it to another place and secured restoration of the discretion. It was out of respect to this Assembly and out of conviction that the vote last time was under a misunderstanding that I brought it again. It is not brought forward in my interests nor in the interests of any one but in the interests of the citizens whose rights have to be protected more than the rights of criminal. It is on that simple and clear issue that I invite the verdict of this House. (Applause.)

The motion for consideration was carried amidst official applause by 52 against 55 votes.

The bill will be considered clause by clause on the next official day.

The Assembly adjourned till Friday when non-official business will be transacted.—A.P.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

DELHI, Feb. 10.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, in supporting the resolution on disallowance of Expulsion of Burma Offenders' Act on Tuesday said the real issue was between the Government of Burma on the one hand and the people of India on the other. He refrained from saying anything on the attitude of Burmans because his view might be partial. But, what he felt strongly was that they could not prevent legislation of that kind. How could they in all consistency oppose the action of the South African Government? Mr. Pal next reviewed the opinions of non-official European members of the Burma Legislative Council who had all opposed the Bill. Mr. Pal laid great stress on the fact that the Bill had a wide scope specially with regard to the provision dealing with undesirable persons. The speaker did not make it a secret that if he went to Burma and delivered a speech which the Burma Government did not like, he might be expelled from the province.

"ATROCIOUS AND MONSTROUS."

Pandit Motilal Nehru considered the Act an atrocious and monstrous piece of legislation and said it was a disgrace for any legislature to have passed it. By getting sanction of the Governor-General the legislature of Burma had not been invested with any finality. The central legislature had not deprived itself of the authority simply because the Governor-General had given assent. When the Government of India claimed that in regard to South Africa they be alike with Indians in India what right had they to give assent to a legislation more or less similar to South African legislation? Even a criminal had certain rights which must be safeguarded and by this Act the Burma Government were extending the criminal law of the land for which they had no warrant. The real trouble appeared to be something else. None knew what was coming next. It was time, therefore, for them to nip the mischief in the bud. The argument that we were clamouring for provincial autonomy should not be brought in in the case of internal affairs. Burma was adding insult to injury.

Mr. Jinnah, in opposing the Bill and recommending that the resolution be passed, questioned the soundness of the Government of India's assent to the Bill.

Sir Alexander: I did not give the assent.

Mr. Jinnah: We know all this. Do you mean to say you were not consulted in regard to this Bill? Can you deny it? You can't. However, when the case came before you, you did not examine it. What justification did you find for the measure? The only ground mentioned is that Burma should not be allowed to remain a happy hunting ground for criminals from other parts of the British Empire. Can you say if this Bill is intended to cure this ill? I asked how many Indians were convicted by Burman courts under any of the offences specified in the schedule during the last two years, and Lieut.-Col. Owens sitting there from his association with the Government of India said he wanted notice.

Sir Alexander Muddiman: The question ought to have been put to me and I would have tried to obtain the information. However, I cannot give it now off-hand.

Mr. Mong Tok Kyi: I can answer Mr. Jinnah. It is five per cent. Mahomedans and six per cent. Hindus of the total convict population.

A DAMOCLES' SWORD.

Mr. Jinnah: I thank the Burma Member, but my question was to Government. I say you had no business to allow the Bill to be passed. The Bill is not intended to deal with criminals, but it is Damocles' sword over the heads of those Indians who desire to participate in the public life of Burma. My main charge against the Government of India is that it has failed in its duty in advising the Governor-General to give assent to the Bill. My next point is that they have not examined the case in all its bearings. Thirdly, I dispute the soundness of the assent given by the Governor-General. Lastly, I appeal to Government to allow this Assembly to appeal to higher authorities so that the Act might be disallowed. I may add that the case of South Africa stands on a different footing and there is a great difference between South Africa and Burma.

There were many members who wanted to speak. It was then 5-30 p.m. The President therefore adjourned the House till to-morrow when official business will be transacted.—A. P.

VICEROY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 9.

Lord Reading, conscious of his failure to make any political gesture, has tried his best to associate his name with various announcements in other directions. The suspension of cotton excise duty and the appointment of the Agricultural Commission were notable instances and to-day he has added another feather to his cap by announcing the final decision regarding the constitution of the Indian Navy so that India may have in time to come her own fleet to defend her coast. To-day, when the members of the Council of State applauded him and when General Birdwood drew applause, later, in the Assembly by making a similar announcement; it was not to be understood that they were satisfied with the scheme in all its details, rather, they recognized that after all these years a great factor essential for Swaraj was being conceded. Whether the British Government favoured the scheme because of its growing naval obligations and the hope that the Indian squadron will relieve it of those duties and would, on the other hand, serve as a reserve for British imperial purposes is another matter. Then, again, the fact that only one Indian is to be trained a year for the King's commissioned ranks is a matter of detail which the Assembly will have to consider and pass its considered judgment on. It is curious that the Government treated the matter so confidentially that even the appointment of the Rawlinson Departmental Committee and presentation of its report were not known to many outside the high secretariat circles.

Lord Reading's announcement about the opium policy, though halting, will be welcomed, for with the stoppage of export opium cultivation would be reduced to a minimum for medical purposes. Public auction sales are also shortly to be discontinued.

SOUTH AFRICAN ISSUE.

On the South African issue the Viceroy was again silent. Apparently, in spite of his attempt to disclose the nature of negotiations some delicate factors have stood in his way. This must have been a disappointment to Dr. Abdur Rahman. It certainly was to the large crowd that had flocked into the public galleries, including Mrs. Naidu.

As regards the Agricultural Commission the Viceroy's speech showed that criticism in the press has gone home. The Viceroy thought this an occasion to reply to his critics over his Assembly speech. He denied any black political motive behind the Commission's appointment and shirked the issue of excluding more important enquiries by stating that provincial Governments were handling them separately.

On the Reform issue the Viceroy was altogether quiet beyond thinking conveniently that he ran no risk in taking for granted that the second Council of Elders would take the view of its predecessor and endorse Government's policy of do nothing till the "unambiguous" proof of goodwill was forthcoming.

RAILWAYS IN FRONTIER.

NOT IN PUBLIC INTEREST TO MAKE STATEMENT.

DELHI, Feb. 10.

The first business sitting of the Council of State was held to-day with Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith, President in the chair.

Lala Ramsarandas (Punjab, elected) was sworn in.

Mr. Crerar told Mr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha that the Government of India had not been consulted by the Secretary of State regarding the Commonwealth of India Bill. The question of the amalgamation of the Oria speaking tracts was still under consideration.

Mr. Thompson told Lala Ramsarandas that it would not be in the public interest to make a statement regarding roads and railways projected in the frontier. The approximate mileage of metalled roads in transborder was 280 but no figure could be given as to the total length of unmetalled roads in view of the vagueness of the term which would presumably include mountain tracks made by tribesmen themselves.

After over fifty questions had been answered, the President welcomed the members of the second Council. He was glad that so many of his old friends had come back to the Council. The President read the Governor General's message announcing the nomination on the panel of Chairmen, Mr. Sethna, Mr. Syed Raza Ali, Sir Annamalai Chetty and Mr. J. W. A. Bell and also announcing that the Railway Budget would be presented in this Council and in the Assembly on the 18th, general discussion in the Council would take place on the 20th whereas the discussion in the Assembly would be on the 22nd. The voting on demands for grants would take place in the Assembly from the 23rd to the 26th inclusive.

The Secretary gave the names of 21 bills which had received the assent of the Governor-General. He laid on the table the Contempt of Courts Bill and the Trade Union Bill as passed by the Assembly. The President nominated, Lala Ramsarandas as Chairman and Raja Rampal Singh, Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu, Mr. Haroon Jaffer and Sir Sankaran Nair as Members of the Committee on petitions and Mr. K. C. Roy as a member of the Library Committee in place of Sardar Jogendra Singh.

COMPENSATION FOR OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES.

Mr. Ley moved the official resolution for the ratification of the Draft Convention of the seventh International Labour Conference concerning the workmen's compensation for occupation diseases. In a long speech in moving the resolution Mr. Ley said it was a matter of pride to India that she had ratified and enforced the conventions adopted in the past. This was good for India's social and economic advancement but it was unwise to advance far more rapidly than was justified by the development of labour organisations. Mr. Ley then referred to the convention concerning the compensation for occupational diseases and appealed for support to the resolution.

The motion was adopted without discussion.

DUTY ON LAC.

Mr. Chadwick moved the official resolution providing for continuance till 31st December 1931 of the imposition of the customs duty on lac exported from British India.

Mr. Chadwick pointed out that revenue would be devoted to the scientific research and the improvement of the cultivation of lac. If the case for the imposition of a duty was strong four and a half years ago it was stronger to-day and the need for its continuance was very great in view of the competition in this trade. After consultation with the Government of Bihar and Orissa a site was selected close to Ranchi where the research work would be carried on. The Continuity of this work was necessary in the interests of this industry. The resolution, if passed, would be a message of encouragement to the Lac Association which was engaged in grappling with the problems of the lac trade.

Mr. Hubback (Bihar, nominated) said the Bihar Government strongly supported the continuance of this duty so that the research work might be prosecuted in the interests of this important industry.

The resolution was carried.

Sir Mohamed Habibullah, Leader of the House, said that on Tuesday next, the Trade Union Bill and three minor bills would be discussed. The Contempt of Courts Bill would be taken up for consideration on the 23rd inst.

Mr. Roy suggested a longer time for the members of the Council to study the Contempt Bill in view of the fact that the Assembly was given almost a year.

The President said the Government would no doubt consider this point but suggested the members' studying the bill from now.

The Council then adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

FORMATION OF POPULAR PARTY.

DELHI, Feb. 10.

Eleven non-official members of Council of State including a few Swarajists met to-day at the Metcalfe House soon after the meeting of the Council was over and after a short discussion resolved to request other elected members of the Council to consider the possibility of forming a popular party, the functions, constitution and the name of which to be decided upon later if the proposal was acceptable.

A meeting will accordingly be held in the Committee Room on Monday 15th after the business of the Council is over. Those present at to-day's meeting were:—Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Mr. P. C. Desikachari, Mr. V. Ramadass Pantulu, Seth Govinda Das, Nalini Nath Sett, Syed Muhammad Padsha, Mr. Lokenath Mukerjee, Mr. Zubair, Mr. Mahendra Prasad, Mr. Anugraha Narayana Singh and Dr. U. Rama Rao.

SWARAJISTS IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

At a party meeting of Swarajist members of Council of State, Hon. Mr. V. Ramadass was elected the Leader of the Party in the Council and Seth Govinda Das, Party Whip. Mr. Anugraha Narayana Singh was chairman of the meeting which made these elections to-day. The other members present being Mr. Mahendra Prasad, Mr. Lokenath Mukerjee, Mr. Nalininath Sett, Seth Govindadas, Mr. V. Ramadass and Doctor U. Rama Rao.—A. P.

THE DAILY HORROR.

"THE VIVISECTORS' HELL"

Mid sunshine our thoughts wander to the vivisector's hell,
Their awful, ghastly deeds cast over us a dreadful spell.
Our sunshine dies; all happy thoughts refuse with us to dwell,
Our hearts, instead of quiet joy, with deepest anguish swell;
It seems, as we stand shuddering, the devil sounds the knell
Of honor and all goodness on his hideous brazen bell.
That men inflict such suffering is more than we can bear.
Some kneel in supplication, and raise their hands in prayer;
Some curse the whole creation, and say there's none to care,
The strong seek power to fight this wrong, and will to do and dare:
The gentle plead, implore, and weep, but find no comfort there!
How dare those men drive fellow men to misery and despair?

G. E. LYSTER.

..... There is never a day but I think of the many suffering animals and it grieves one deeply to release them from such suffering. It is deplorable that this country, which was founded on Justice and Mercy, should by law, permit such atrocities.

G. M. P.

to the "Open Door."

COCHIN'S NEW COUNCIL.

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

It is understood that Cochin will shortly have an Executive Council consisting of two officials and one non-official. The Dewan will be the President. The Maharaja's son's name is mentioned as one of the members. Members will have a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month. Additional expenditure will be met by retrenching Departmental expenses.—F.P.I.

OIL FIELD LABOUR TROUBLES

A report from Yenangyaung, Burma, states that oil-field labourers both Burmans and Indians have struck work since 1st February. Information elicited from responsible quarters shows that the strikers have now formulated their demands which include the abolition of the Labour Bureau and of the payment of wages on a daily basis. An unconfirmed report states that about 5,000 workers are on strike.—F.P.I.

BENGALEE YOUTH'S ADVENTUROUS TRIP.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

Four Bengalee youths were entertained at Calcutta at a distinguished gathering including Sir R. N. Mukerjee and others on their return from an adventurous cycle trip covering 4,014 miles. They narrated a gripping story of forest routes infested by leopards and wild beasts.—F.P.I.

INDIAN NAVY

ITS COST AND FUNCTIONS

RAWLINSON COMMITTEE REPORT.

DELHI, Febry. 9.

In view of the important announcement made by the Viceroy regarding the constitution of the Royal Indian Marine the report of the Rawlinson Committee on which the announcement is based will be read with special interest. This departmental committee on the reorganization of the Royal Indian Marine was convened by the Government of India with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India and of the Admiralty. The following were the members of the Committee: President.—General Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief, India; Members.—His Excellency Rear-Admiral (now Vice-Admiral) H. W. Richmond, Commander-in-Chief, His Majesty's ships and vessels, East Indies station; Sir B. N. Mitra, member of the Council of the Governor-General of India; Mr. E. Burdon, Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department; Capt. E. J. Headlam, Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

The Committee met at Delhi during February, 1925 and prepared their report which was approved in draft form by the late Lord Rawlinson before his death in March, 1925. It stated generally: "The scope of the task entrusted to us is to draw up a scheme for the purpose of putting into effect a policy defined as in the following formula: "The reconstruction of the Royal Indian Marine as a combatant force to enable India to enter upon the first stage of her own naval development, and ultimately to undertake her own naval defence."

TERMS OF REFERENCE

"Our terms of reference arranged for convenience in the order in which we shall deal with them are as follows:—

"To prepare a scheme for the reorganization of the Royal Indian Marine so as to form the nucleus of an Indian Navy with special reference to: (1) the functions to be ultimately performed by the Indian Navy and the methods of employment with a view to its undertaking these functions. (2) The number and class of vessels that can be maintained with available budget allotment. (3) Recruitment, strength, training and conditions of service of personnel. (4) Relations between the higher command of the Indian Navy, the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, including the proposed employment of a Chief, Naval Staff, India. (5) Provision for and maintenance of vessels including the continuance or abolition of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard."

The Committee observes that by far the most important aspect of the new force in its early stages will be its duty as a training squadron. The new personnel will need to be thoroughly trained in gunnery, mine-sweeping, harbour defence and seamanship. "In this connexion we cannot insist too strongly on ships of the Indian Navy becoming from the first a sea-going force. Efficiency and enthusiasm alike will melt away if the new navy remains in port and practices nothing but harbour defence. A valuable service which we think that the Indian Navy should be able to undertake in the near future will be the responsibility for policing the Persian Gulf in peace time, by which means the three vessels maintained in those waters by the Imperial Government will be set free of other duties at present performed by the Royal Indian Marine. We consider that the Marine Survey should be retained, as its work in peace and war is essential to a fighting sea service. Control of station ships at Aden, Port Blair, Rangoon and the Persian Gulf, to attend to the conveyance of troops and officials and to supervise the work of lighting and buoying in adjacent waters should not be a function of the new navy. Retention of these responsibilities would not be in our opinion, compatible with development of a fighting force. The work of carrying troops can be contracted for commercially at rates which could hardly fail to be cheaper than existing arrangements. The new service should also be responsible for marine transport at present carried out by the Royal Indian Marine. The cost of storage and maintenance in this connexion will be a charge against the Indian Navy.

PEACE TIME FUNCTIONS.

"The functions of the new Indian Navy in peace time will, therefore be as follows: (a) Training of personnel for service in war; (b) Services required by the Indian Government in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf; (c) Organization of the naval defences at the ports which are under the control of the Indian Government; (d) Survey work in the Indian Ocean; (e) Marine transport work for the Government of India.

"We recommend that in accordance with its new functions the service should be known as the Royal Indian Navy and should fly the White Ensign, which is the recognized flag of the naval fighting forces of the Empire."

As regards the number and class of vessels, the Committee says: "On the assumption that these will be the functions of the Indian Navy we consider that a squadron of four sloops, two patrol craft vessels, four trawlers and two survey ships, together with one depot ship, as already suggested, would suffice to begin with."

The Committee estimate that the net annual cost of maintaining such a force would amount at first approximately to Rs. 63 lakhs. This figure is exclusive of the following items: (1) Rs. 12,50,000 cost of lighting and station ships which should be met from lighting fees and debited to other departments. At present two lakhs of this expenditure is debited to political estimates and the remaining ten and a half lakhs to marine estimates. (2) Rs. 4,00,000 for military launches which will be included in military estimates. (3) Rs. 1,14,000 on account of transport establishment, hitherto debited to His Majesty's Government. (4) Pension charges for ratings which will be a negligible figure for the first few years.

The Committee then refer to the estimates of the last two under marine department and observe that taking the present cost of the Royal Indian Marine to be an average of the years 1924-25 and 1925-26 the annual cost of the proposed forces would compare as follows:—

Royal Indian Marine, total net cost Rs 51,62,000.

Net annual cost of Indian Navy Rs. 62,60,000.

The cost on lighting and station ships and military launches would remain the same, namely Rs. 16,50,000. Thus the excess of the annual cost in respect of the Indian Navy over that of the Royal Indian Marine would be Rs. 10,98,000. This excess, however, is likely to be reduced to a considerable extent by the leasing of dockyards and still further if, as is contemplated, the Government of India institute a system for the levy of fees for lighting on shipping companies.

Apart from recurring expenditure the Committee estimate that there will be initial expenses, assuming that new sloops will be provided by the Home Government on loan to the Indian Navy costing nine lakhs.

ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS.

The following establishment of officers and warrant officers will be required, Flak-Officer Commanding, 1; Captains, 9; Commanders, 19; Lt.-Commanders and Lieuts. 42: Sub-Lieuts. 8; Midshipmen, 4; Boatswains 14; Engineer Capt., 1; Fugineer Commanders 5; Engineer Lieut.-Commanders, Engineer Lieut., and Engineer Sub-Lieut. 38; Assistant Surgeons 6.

The figures for the executive and engineer officers include provision for the following port appointments at Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras, Bombay, Karachi and Aden:—Captains 5; Commanders 6; Lieut.-Commander 1; Engineer Commanders 3; Engineer Lieut.-Commanders 10; Boatswain 1.

"These officers being employed by the Local Governments are paid by them and their salaries are not charged on the marine budget. Although it seems anomalous that these appointments should still continue to figure in the cadre of a combatant service, we have thought it necessary to retain them for the following reasons:—First in time of war or emergency these officers will be the authorities responsible for definite naval duties in connection with the defence of their ports under the direct control of the Flag-Officer Commanding; secondly, without these posts the service would not contain in our opinion a sufficient number of senior appointments to maintain the requisite flow of promotion: thirdly, these port officers will also be responsible, as already noted, for marine transport duties in peace as well as in war. The Royal Indian Marine also provides port officers for Chittagong, Akyab, Bassein and Moulmein and a marine transprt officer at Mandalay but as no defence functions are required of these officers in peace or war we consider that the Indian Navy should not provide them.

COMMISSION FOR INDIANS.

"The nature of the Commissions to be granted to officers in the Indian Navy is of importance. We recommend that King's Commission similar to those now held by officers in the Royal Indian Marine be granted to British and Indian officers alike. Commissions should confer an authority limited to the force in which they are granted, namely, the Royal Indian Navy. We strongly deprecate the use of any form of Commission which might convey the impression that the officers of the Indian Navy held a purely subordinate status, such as is held by the Viceroy's commissioned officers is the Isdian Army. With the proposed initial strength of the force the recruitment of executive officers will be required at a rate of about three a year. We agree generally with Admiral Richmond's recommendation that British and Indian boys should enter by competition at the age of 18 exactly in the same way as public school cadets are now taken into the Royal Navy. We also agree with the proposal that Indian cadets should be mainly recruited through the Prince of Wales College, Dehra Dun. The examination for the cadetship would be held simultaneously in England and in India. One appointment every year should be reserved for an Indian by either from Dehra Dun or an English public school, subject to reaching a minimum qulifying standard in examination. For some time at any rate the standard of education at Dehra Dun will be appreciably lower than at an English public school. It will, therefore, probably be necessry to raise the age-limit for Indians recruited from Dehra Dun to the Indian Navy from 18 to 19 years on the analogy of a similar rule which already obtains in the case of Indian cadets for the Army. As the age of study at Dehra Dun is 12 to 18 it is likely that several years will elapse before any Indian cadets enter the Navy from that institution. We do not see how this can be avoided. Cadetship should however, be open to Indian boys at English public schools from the beginning. We understand that there is a considerable number of these, some of whom might be attracted towards the service in the Indian Navy. On passing the examination British and Indian cadets should undergo a course of two years' training in naval technical schools in the United Kingdom. On the completion of their training cadets would be given their commissions in the Indian Navy and would proceed to join a squadron in Indian waters.

"We have considered the possibility of conducting initial technical training in India, but this would entail very great expenditure on establishment, and would reduce to the vanishing point the funds available for ships. It occurs to us that Indian entrants into the Navy via Dehra Dun will normally have no sea experience whatever before passing their entrance examination into the Navy and that if they are then sent straight to the United Kingdom and made to undergo sea training in small vessels in home waters there is a possibility of undue discouragement. We, therefore propose that candidates for the Indian Navy in the last two years of their education at Dehra Dun would be given opportunities for short cruises and some sea training in ships of the training squadron for officers and warrant officers of the new service. We do not propose any departure from the rates of pay and pension now drawn by officers of the Royal Indian Marine. These rates were revised in 1920 and are in our view likely to prove suitable.

UNITY OF COMMAND.

"In war time unity of command is essential, and we, therefore, recommend in war the ships and the personnel of the Indian Navy should automatically come under the direct control of the Commander-in-Chief East Indies. For this reason as well as others we think it desirable that the post of Flag Officer Commanding should never be held by an officer senior on the navy list to the Naval Commander-in-Chief. In war the responsibilities of the flag officer commanding should be (a) naval defences at ports which are under the control of the Government of India, (b) marine transport at the same ports, (c) control of merchant shipping at same ports, (d) recruitment for ships of the Indian Navy, (e) where required, refitting, vitualling, storing and fuelling of ships on His Majesty's service calling at Indian ports, (f) administration and supply of ships employed in harbour defence."

LEASING OF DOCKYARD.

As regards the maintenance of vessels, etc., the Committee state: "We have considered very carefully the question of the dockyard. There are three possibilities open to the Governmen of India: first to sell the yard outright; second to retain it under their own management; third to lease it for a term of years to a private firm. We have no hesitation in rejecting the idea of a sale."

After examining all suggestions the committee states:—"We are led then to the conclusion that the retention of the yard under Government management would be an onjustifiable expense and we proceed to consider the third possibility, namely, the leasing of yard for a term of years to a private firm. For this course there is much to be urged. In the first place it provides the only means other than direct sale by which Government can make its due profit out of the high capital value of the site; secondly, it will relieve the Government of all expenses and difficulties of administration; thirdly, it will bring the cost of maintenance and refit of vessels on to a true economic basis; forthly, it will enable Government to resume control of the yard at a future date, should it desire to do so; fifthly, the saving effected will be available towards the provision of more ships for the Navy. The dockyard by reason of its situation, size, arrangement and fittings offers, we believe considerable attractions to engineering firms, and we see no reason to doubt that if it is put up for lease tenders will be forthcoming. We, therefore, recomamend that the dockyard be offered for lease, and we consider that the lease should be for a period of fifteen years in the first instance. An essential condition should be that work for the Indian Navy should be given priority whenever required. The refit, however, of ships of the Indian Navy should not be a pirquisite of this yard, but should be open to competitive tenders. The existence of other yards in Calcutta and Colombo and of Mazagaon dockyard in Bombay itself should act as a safeguard against monopoly and consequent inflation of charges. At the time of the lease the disposal of existing machinery will require consideration. It may be necessary to make the purchase of the machinery a condition of the lease. The stores required for the Marine Transport Department and for the Indian Navy at present warehoused in the dockyard can without difficulty be transferred elsewhere. A portion of the dockyard premises adjoining Campbell Park would have to be retained by Government for offices and official residences."

Concluding, the Committee deals with several matters including the disposal of surplus officers and the transfer of the Royal Indian Marine railings into the Indian Navy. Touching on the transfer of command, it is observed: "We consider it important that when the new flag officer commanding arrives in India and hoists his flag the Royal Indian Marine should cease to exist from that moment, and the Royal Indian Navy should come into being. It is essential therefore that before the new commander is appointed the scheme for the creation of an Indian Navy should be definitely sanctioned and the necessary financial provision made for its introduction. If circumstances permit as much work as possible connected with the winding up of the old services should be done before the new Flag Officer Commanding arrives in India. On the other hand we consider it indispensable to the success of the new venture that the first Flag Officer Commanding should have at his right hand during the initial stages of his tenure an officer of proved experience in all Indian Marine matters. We, therefore, recommend that Capt. Headlam, the present director of the Royal Indian Marine, should remain on after the change for such a period as may be found necessary in the capacity of the Chief of the Staff and adviser to the Flag Officer Commanding." Last of all the Committee touch on the contribution of £100,000 "In dealing with the financial aspect of our proposals we have deliberately refrained to His Majesty's Government and observe from touching upon the question whether the creation of the Indian Navy should affect the continuance of the payment at present made from Indian revenues as a contribution towards the Imperial Navy. We have taken this course because we feel that it is not a matter which falls precisely within the terms of reference to us as an expert departmental committee. We also think that it would be premature to discuss this question until at the earliest the new Indian Navy is in a position to perform an appreciable portion of these services which we rendered to India by His Majesty's Navy, and in respect of which contribution is paid."

Appendices are attached giving details about the statement of the total cost of the proposed Indian Navy, organization of command, cadre of officers, the proposed course of training for officers, pay and pension scales of ratings and dockyard estimates, including the most of the refit of the Royal Indian Marine.—(A. P.)

"A VERY GOOD MOVE."

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Newspapers give prominence to the creation of an Indian Navy and recall the proud traditions of the pre-Mutiny Navy.

Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, in an interview, said that the creation of an Indian Navy was a very good move.

ONE EFFECT OF CHANGE.

Mr. Archibald Hurd writing to the "Daily Telegraph" says one effect of the change will obviously be the withdrawal of the Government of India's grant of £100,000 annually towards the naval expenditure of Britain, but in time this loss will doubtless be made good by economies which will become possible as the new Indian Navy gains strength and efficiency.—Reuter.

"A SOP TO CERBERUS"

MOAN OF THE "MORNING POST"

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The "Morning Post" in an editorial headed, "A sop to Cerberus" declares it is foolish to expect India ever to be able to take over her naval defence from the Royal Navy. Indians are not sailors, and lascars are not fighters. The most sensible Indians will agree that it is a foolish experiment which will waste some small part of their revenues. It will also doubtless strengthen political agitation against the payment of the present small subsidy of £100,000 towards the upkeep of the East Indies Squadron.—Reuter.

EUROPEAN SYMPATHY WITH S. AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

Sir Hubert Carr's address at the annual meeting of the European Association breathed a spirit of whole-hearted sympathy with Indian sentiments in regard to the South African question. Sir Hubert who addressed the gathering, insisted upon co-operation of responsible parties in India in working the reforms as a *sine qua non* of any political advance, and asked Europeans to carefully watch, lest the national consciousness which had been awakened by the reforms should run in racial channels.—F. P. I.

RESCUED NONE TOO SOON.

A CASE OF SELF-BURIAL.

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

A report comes from Ramnad District that the police felt compelled to interfere in a case of self-burial. Weaver Samiappan of Srivilliputtur under instructions from his 'Guru' was determined to observe a fast for forty days and the fast had to be observed by the disciple burying himself under the earth. On February 1st, Samiappan had a pit dug in which he seated himself. No food or drink was placed near him. A wooden plank was placed over the aperture and mud was thrown over it by Samiappan's relatives and disciples. Forty days were to elapse after which he was to be taken out. The news was kept fairly secret, but still police came to learn of it on the fourth day. A Circle Inspector with the posse of constables went to the spot and commenced opening the pit. Relatives and disciples protested, but the police paid no heed. The Pit was opened and the buried man was rescued alive Samiappan was able to talk. His pulse was 120 and respiration 30. The Medical Officer who examined him said he had been rescued none too soon.—F. P. I.

TURKEY & NEAR EAST PROBLEMS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

Mr. J. A. Spender, addressing the Rotary Club on the problems of Turkey and the Near East said that Turkey was torn between Modernism and Nationalism. Complete secularisation of service by the Angora Government was, he thought, inspired with a desire to cut off appendages of the Ottoman Empire and International complications. It necessarily involved the modernising of education and other activities of Turkey. It was an extremely urgent reform to which Kemal Pasha had set to work. Referring to the Mosul question he thought that the Angora Government would be extremely ill-advised in challenging the award of the League of Nations.—F. P. I.

RS. 3 CRORES RAILWAY. SCHEME.

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

Travancore is about to undertake a big scheme of railway expansion. A new line is to be laid connecting Kottarakara with Ernakulam which will open up rich interior country. It will be 126 miles in length and will have two feeder liners. An expert has been engaged as Engineer and an adviser for five years. The scheme when over is expected to cost over three crores. Debenture loan will be floated to finance the project.—F. P. I.

DUTY TO REJECT THE BUDGET

IF HER BILL ... IS THROWN OUT.

MRS. BESANT'S THEORY OF OBSTRUCTION.

The original Swarajist policy of the total rejection of the budget by the Assembly and the Provincial Councils till the National Demand is accepted by the Government was advocated by Dr. Annie Besant in connection with her Commonwealth of India Bill in course of an interview with a representative of "The Chronicle."

Questioned whether the responsive cooperation which she had supported during her lecture on Sunday last was identical with the policy preached by Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar, Dr. Annie Besant said that the only question was that the reforms being unsatisfactory, should we make the best of them? That was only common-sense. In using the Reforms for what they were worth, we were not to give up the struggle for Swaraj, but only try to get for the people any advantage we could, through using the Councils, while carrying on strenuously the struggle for Swaraj. That was the policy of responsive cooperation, which she defined as helping the Government in all measures which were beneficial to the people, and opposing them in measures that were injurious to the public interest. She added that the Swarajists were following the same policy, although Pandit Motilal Nehru still described it as obstruction, and talked of mass civil disobedience.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICES.

Asked whether she supported the acceptance of offices, Dr. Besant expressed herself in favour of it, and said that it would make their position stronger since Ministers could take an initiative in introducing beneficial measures. She instanced the case of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Executive Councillor of Madras Government, who had got a big scheme of irrigation passed and was going to introduce a measure for the electrification of the South Indian Railway. These things, she admitted, were not political freedom; but they were of great benefit to the people. It showed how much could be done within the Act while we were trying to win freedom. I seemed to her that responsive co-operation was essential for getting all the benefit that was possible from the Act. "I am more interested" observed Dr. Besant, "in what is to happen in the future than in what has happened in the past. I do not consider it wisdom to recall past struggles when the questions on which the struggles were based are practically settled."

Our representative then pointed out to Dr. Besant that she was interpreting responsive cooperation with reference to the attitude of the Government in the details of administration, while what the Swarajists and other Nationalists wanted was that the Government should accede to the National Demand regarding the fundamental question of Constitutional Reform.

While agreeing with this distinction, Dr. Besant said that it was a matter of working the Reforms, of Councils and of administration.

Asked whether the policy she was advocating was the same that the Liberals had tried without success, Dr. Besant replied that "Liberals" was a very wide term, and included men like Sir Dinshaw Wacha who was not in favour of immediate Home Rule for India, as well as Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru who had supported the Commonwealth Bill. She could not, therefore, say how far her policy was identical with that of the Liberals. But what she emphasised was that the people should be now making a definite effort to win freedom. She added that she did not understand Pandit Motilal Nehru's position. He ought to be making a definite demand for Swaraj and try to carry it out.

NATIONAL DEMAND.

"Why" put in our representative, "the Congress has already passed a resolution for enforcing the National demand, and Panditji as a Congressman is bound to carry it out."

Dr. Besant said that she disagreed with the idea that the country should be prepared for a programme which is impossible as a mass action.

THE RIGHT TO REVOLT.

What, then, is the ultimate sanction to be employed by the Nation when all other means are unavailing against a foreign government, enquired our representative.

Dr. Besant replied that she did not regard armed rebellion as unjustifiable when there was any prospect of success to a nation that was perishing. She saw nothing wrong in the movements against Charles I and James II, and England's freedom was based on those two revolutions. But it was only justifiable as a last resort, and that too when there was a fair chance of success.

"It is all a matter of the future," demurred our representetive. "And one cannot say that a particular course is impossible unless one tries it and sees its result."

"I regard it as hopeless" said Dr. Besant "for Indians have no artillery and no air force."

Asked to suggest an alternative programme that would arouse wide-spread enthusiasm in the country, Dr. Besant said that no movement for non-payment of taxes should be made except by refusing supplies in the Assembly and the Councils. She was of opinion that that ought to have been done in connection with the doubling of the salt-tax. But it must not be followed by individual refusal of taxes, because it was futile unless carried out as a general movement, and that was impossible. There were plenty of ways of fighting the Government in the Assembly and the Councils. By a policy of resistance to the Bureaucracy for a definite reason within the Councils we could, drive the Government to exasperation and naked autocracy. That would expose the unsatisfactory nature of the Reforms. For instance, Dr. Besant added that she proposed to urge that that policy should be followed in connection with the Commonwealth Bill of India. The Bill had already been accepted as an official Bill by the Labour Party, and it had now become an Opposition Bill. If Parliament rejected the Bill, she would advocate definitely that it was the duty of every Council to reject its budget as a whole and refuse supplies altogether, and this in the Assembly as well as in all the Provincial Councils. If that was done, the Government would have to go back to simple autocracy, and make the Reforms null and void. It would then falsify the promise, made on behalf of the Government by Sir Malcolm Hailey, the then Finance Member, when the Reforms were inaugurated that the representatives of the people would have a voice in the taxation.

INDIA & BURMA "IN THE SAME BOAT."

RANGOON, Feb. 9.

In the course of an interview between Burmese leaders, priests and laymen, (representing the Sangha Council, G.C.B.A., which has about 7,000 associations affiliated to it) and Moulanas Shankat Ali and Abul Kalam Azad, the Burmese leaders said:—"We Burmans and Indians are in the same boat, and are fighting for freedom. Both Burma and India want to enjoy equal benefits, and we also expect and look forward to other indescribable benefits in future. We, therefore, do not desire separation from India."—F. P. I.

DARTING NEURALGIA

Tortured This Anaemic Australian Lady Until She Built Up Her Blood and Nerves with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Victims of anaemia, or watery blood, get queer longings as regards diet. Earth, chalk, pencils and other improper things attract them. Some will have a longing for vinegar to drink. Mrs. F. Martin, of Lidden Place, Port Adelaide, South Australia, says she always wanted acid drops, but could not eat a proper meal. Other details of this lady's case are these:—

"The doctor said I had become so very bloodless that he was afraid a decline might set in," stated Mrs. Martin. "When I got real bad my face would burn with neuralgia, which shot along the nerves from the temples right down to the chin. Inside my eyelids there wasn't a tinge of colour; my gums were white and my lips were purple. After a short walk I would have to rest and press my hands to my sides and gasp. I always felt cold and shivering. My nerves were run down and my head hardly ever ceased from aching.

"I had medical attention but didn't improve, so after reading of cures by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I decided to try them. Almost from the start I began to notice an improvement. In time these Pills restored my health so completely it seemed like a miracle. Every symptom gradually yielded and my health was completely built up. I have kept splendid ever since."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats.

Equally health-restoring for men as for women Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the world renowned Blood and Nerve Tonic, are obtainable from chemists everywhere at Rs. 2 per bottle, six bottles for Rs. 11. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

SPORTS CLUB FOR EMPLOYEES.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. C. V. Arbuthnot presiding.

The Municipal Commissioner had written that a motor lorry belonging to F. and C. Osler Ltd., and driven by Sedalli Madarbux had collided with a gas lamp at Bazargate Street and damaged it to the extent of Rs. 120.14-10. The driver was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and both the insurance company and the owners denied liability, and the Commissioner now asked that the amount might be written off, since the owners had not authorised the driver to take the lorry to Bazargate Street.

Another accident took place near the French Bridge on April 18, 1925, and a Municipal lamp was damaged to the extent of Rs. 185-14-4 by taxi-car No. 7718 belonging to Dwarkanath H. Dighe and driven by Kamrudin Buranuddin. Dighe denied any liability in the matter and stated that the car was taken charge of by a gang of dacoits and the Police report stated that the driver was involved in a robbery which he attempted to commit in conjunction with three other persons riding in the taxi. The driver was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and was at present in jail. The Commissioner stated that the driver was the only person who could be held responsible for the damage, but it was impossible to recover any money and he asked for its being written off.

It was decided to accede to the Commissioner's request in both cases.

A SPORTS CLUB.

As it was decided to start a sports club of Municipal employees some 481 employees of all ranks had already signified their willingness to join it—the Commissioner asked for a grant of Rs. 2,000 from the Fines Fund for the purpose. At present it was proposed to start tennis on the Cruickshank Road and cricket on the Maidan and similar centres would be started in other parts of the city. Municipal Councillors were eligible for membership. The proposal was forwarded to the Corporation recommending that it be granted.

BABY SHOW AT GIRGAUM AND PAREL

As a part of the programme of National Baby Week which was opened on the 9th instant, the Committee is organising two Baby Shows to be held simultaneoulsy on Sunday, the 21st instant at 2 p.m.—one at the Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, and the other at the Working Men's Institute (Damodar Thackersey Hall) Parel. The competition is open to Indian babies of those classes whose family income does not exceed Rs. 100. Babies up to 2 years may compete and will be classified in four classes namely from birth to 6 months, 6 to 12 months, 12 to 18 months and 18 to 24 months.

Some of the leading specialists in Obstetrics and Diseases of Children in Bombay are being invited to act as judges and it is proposed to have two physicians for each class who will adopt a uniform standard of judging according to a definite plan of examination.

Prizes in money will be distributed to the first three successful competitors in each class and a few consolation prizes will be given to the next best. Special certificates will also be issued to the prize winners.

Lady Wilson will distribute the prizes.

ADMISSION TO SANDHURST COLLEGE.

It has been announced that an entrance examination for the admission of candidates to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will be held at Simla during the latter half of May, 1926.

Copies of the "Provisional Regulations respecting the admission of Indian gentlemen to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England, 1925" and of the "Report on the Written Examination of Indian candidates for the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, September, 1925" can be obtained from the Manager, Government of India Central Publication Branch, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta, at a cost of two annas per copy.

Candidates who fulfil the conditions laid down in the Provisional Regulations, and are desirous of appearing at the above examination, should submit their applications either through some responsible officer,—such as a Commissioner, Collector, Head of a recognised college, etc., or direct to the Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay.

GWALIOR RACES.

GWALIOR, Feb. 9.

The Gwalior first meeting opened to-day under excellent weather conditions.

Details:—

THE MORAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Burt's APPLE CHEESE, 7-10, Japheth 1
Mr Deane's KISHOREE, 9-12, Aldridge 2
Major Varinen's LOVE ROYAL, 7-10, Orchard 3

Betting:—Evens Ruby's Darling, six to four against Love Royal, threes Apple Cheese, fours Kisheree.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Major Marriott's STAPLES, 10-1, Aldridge 1
Major Vanrenen's LIZA, 8-4, Orchard 2
Capt Arnold's FLOSS, 7-10, Ghasita ... 3
Mr Denchy's MERCURY, 7-9, Balfour 4

Betting:—Evens Staples, six to four against Pussyfoot, fives Be Careful and Liza, tens the others.

THE UJJAIN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Bravo's TRUSTY, 9-6, Huxley 1
Mr Jackson's BURRA SLAM, 8-9, Aldridge 2
Mr Masal's LEACHMAN, 9-8, Perkins 3
H H Mir of Khairpur's MOOSTASHAR, 9-2, Balfour 4

Betting:—Five to four against Trusty, threes Leachman, fours Burra Slam, sixes the rest.

THE CHAMBAL HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Man Mohan's CLAYMORE II, 7-0, Japheth 1
Major Hodgin's PAMPHYLIA, 9-12, Aldridge 2
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's LADY AVIDITY, 9-1, Orchard 3
Major Exham's BRENOCK, 8-0, Balfour 4

Betting:—Evens Brenock, five to two against Pamphylia, threes Lamienne, Lady Avidity, Milord and Claymore II, fives and sixes the others.

THE RAJPIPLA CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Skinner's CULTIVATOR, 7-5, Ghasita 1
Mr Woodward's THE KNUT, 9-7, Capt Bernard 2
H H Maharaja of Dhar's KAMALA, 10-3, Aldridge 3
Mrs Dudley Mathew's HOMESPUN, 7-10, Balfour 4

Betting:—Two to one against Melwood and Medina, five to two Irish Love, fours Kamala and Homespun, eights Cultivator, tens Cap Heaton.

THE MOTI MAHAL HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Mashal's CROWN, 9-12, Perkins ... 1
Mr Khairaz's GOOLFAHAB, 9-4, Aldridge 2
Mr Abdulla Mana's JUSSOOR, 9-1, Capt Bernard 3
Mr Bharucha's BAHADURJUNG, 8-8, Oomar Khan 4

Betting:—Six to four against Success, threes Grey Cotton, fours Crown and Goolfahab, sevens and eights the others.

BIG MEETING—FIRST DAY:
HAWAM Rs. 85-8 SHAHIR Rs. 67-3
Also Dalkester, Eddy etc. were given by
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FREE LATHI TRAINING CLASS

A free Lathi-training class is being conducted, near the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, by an expert Lathi-instructor—a disciple of Prof. Manik Rao of Baroda, daily from 7-15 a.m. to 8 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. As the Lathi-instructor's stay is for a short period the public of Santa Cruz are expected to make most of this rare opportunity.

Sir T. Vijiaraghavachariar was entertained on Tuesday night at a dinner given in his honour at Delhi by Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar at Western Hostel. Covers were laid for 40 persons, the guests included Madras members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly.

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Not, of course, the perspiration due to heavy exertion or heat, but the "Cold perspiration" and nightsweats which accompany weakening diseases, such as Tuberculosis. These nightsweats are not only a sign of weakness, but they also weaken the body. To conquer this weakness you should build up your forces right from the core by strengthening the body-cells with calcium, their vital constituent. Kalzana will do this for you.

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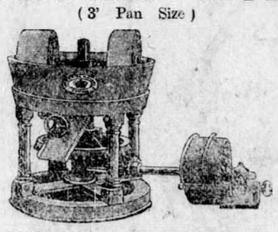

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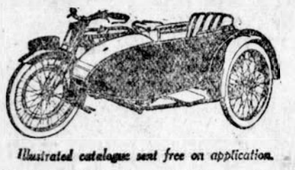

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KHARGPUR MEN'S ULTIMATUM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MIDNAPORE, Febry. 8.

A mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union, Kharagpur Branch, on the 7th instant when about 10,000 employees were present. Munshi Edukhan presided. Great excitement prevailed throughout the proceedings. The Union Executive tried best to maintain peace, the chief cause of agitation being the refusal of an enquiry committee by the Superintendent of Workshops regarding several recent dismissals and other grievances in the Workshops.

The Union Deputation will wait on the Chief Mechanical Engineer at 9-30 this morning and another big mass meeting will be held at 6 p.m. to-day.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions, among others, were carried unanimously:—

Resolved that this meeting re-affirms the resolutions already passed at the three mass meetings held on 29th, 30th, and 31st January 1926 and urges on the Railway Administration immediately to remove from Kharagpur the three men: (1) Jagatram, (2) Puttulall, and (3) Pragdutt Tewary, who have been creating frequent troubles in the peaceful occupation of the Workshop employees, both inside and outside the Workshops, whether connected with their duties in the Shops or otherwise.

2. Resolved that this meeting urges on the Chief Mechanical Engineer immediately to remove Messrs. Tyers, Jagatram, Puttulall and Pragdutt Tewary out of the Kharagpur Shops, failing which the Union will be compelled to order the men to down their tools after 10.30 a.m. on 8th February, 1926.

3. This meeting authorises the following members of the Union to wait on Deputation before the Chief Mechanical Engineer on the 8th February, 1926 at 9.30 a.m. and requests the Chief Mechanical Engineer to give effect to the above resolutions and communicate the result to the employees by 10.30 a.m., who will be waiting for the same.—Messrs. Kasinath Muttu, B. H. Sarkar and Ch. Jagerao.

DEATH OF KHILAFAT WORKER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Febry 9.

Kazi Moulavi Hafiz Haji Mufti Sayed Assadullahshah, President Jamiat Ulema, Sind Vice-President Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee died of pneumonia last Saturday.

APPLICATION TO MOVE PRIVY COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

At the High Court to-day, the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Rankin concluded the hearing of the application made on behalf of the three plaintiffs representing the Brahman Sabha in the suit against the Mohant of Tarkeswar for leave to move the Privy Council against the order of Mr. Justice Greaves and Mr. Justice Panton regarding the appointment of a Receiver of Tarkeswar estate. The District Judge of Hooghly ordered the appointment of a Receiver for the whole estate pending the disposal of the original suit. In the appeal, Mr. Justice Greaves and Mr. Justice Panton ordered that Receiver should look after only Debutter estate and that the bulk of the property should be returned to the Mohant. Against this order the applicants prayed for leave to appeal to the High Court. On behalf of the Mohant it was submitted that no such leave had ever been granted in an interlocutory order. Their Lordships reserved judgment.—A. P.

POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR IN TROUBLE.

POONA, Feb. 9.

The question as to whether a process should be issued against the Sub-Inspector of the Cantonment Police who is charged by a Mahomedan cycle-dealer with trespassing into his house and doing an act likely to cause death, was argued before Lieut.-Col. Khambatta, Honorary Cantonment Magistrate, to-day. It was alleged Sub-Inspector N. B. Mali on 20th January under warrant raided the shop of a cycle-dealer named Haji Lal Mahomed who was suspected of receiving bets on the Bombay races, an offence for which he was previously convicted. The shop consisted of a large room divided by a curtain. Haji Lal's wife, it was stated, was just inside the partitioned-off portion and the husband objected to the police entering that part where his wife lay. On this, according to the husband's version, the Sub-Inspector threatened to shoot him if he was obstructed. The wife got greatly frightened at the presence of police, and not long afterwards gave birth prematurely to a child which died. The complainant sent for an European lady doctor who arrived and attended his wife while police were still on the premises. After recording the husband's statement the Magistrate decided to issue process against Sub-Inspector Mali.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Feb. 10.

The western disturbance entering Northwest India where temperature now is much above normal. It has caused a few light falls in Northeast Baluchistan.

Forecast:—Increase in Baluchistan and expression in Northwest Frontier Province and Kashmir.—A. P.

A.

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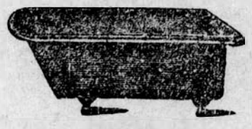

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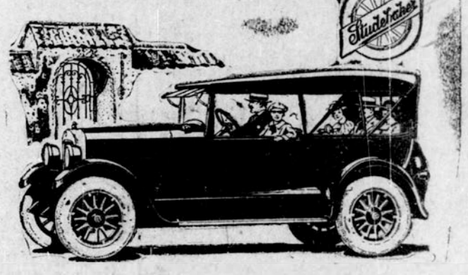

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